

GARDEN OF GETHSEMANE.

A garden! our garden! Is it not a sacred enclosure from the rough jostlings and the rude stare of the world? There is shade, shelter, greenness, beauty, retirement, rest. Hard and crooked as are other roads to our weary feet, the flower-fringed curves and soft quiet of our garden paths bring only peace and sweet refreshment. The harsh discords of life die away in the distance, and we open our hearts to the harmonies of bird and bee, of leaf and breeze, and the low, sweet undertone of God, who is all in all.

And yet the world's great sorrow began in Eden, fairest garden of all the world, and the bitterness of the world's redemption was tasted in the night hush of Gethsemane. So our Edens have their stings, our Gethsemanes their shame.

No path in the Holy Land does the pious traveller traverse with a more reverent step than the rugged foot-way leading from the eastern gate of Jerusalem down the hill-side Jehoshaphat, over the rocky bed of Kidron, on the rising steps of Olivet, and into the sacred precincts of Gethsemane. He finds it enclosed by a broken wall, shaded by eight olive-trees, whose gnarled roots obtrude through the wasted soil, and whose outstretching arms have stood the storms of centuries.

Here stood the world's Saviour in his deepest agony, "his soul exceeding sorrowful, even unto death." In the deepest solitude of this spot he pressed the cold, damp earth, and prayed, "Oh, my Father, if it

be possible, let this cup pass from me." And in the importunate cry of his untold anguish his sweat was as it were great drops of blood. His disciples were with him, yet strangers to his agony. We shrink from the mournful scene of desertion and death which followed. But let us not fear this garden of sorrow. Though

"More pangs than tongue or heart can frame
Were suffered there without relief,"

yet if we come penitent, believing, loving, adoring, we shall learn there that only through Gethsemane comes pardon and peace, only through the Cross, the Crown.

THE PASTOR.

The roots of pastoral influence strike deep in the home-life of the people. The pastor has shared life's vicissitudes with them. In their great sorrows he has crossed their threshold, when other friends dared not intrude. To their sick he has brought the water of life, and when nurse and physician availed not, with what tearless agony has room been made for him to cheer the pathway to the tomb. He has been in the presence-chamber of their dead, with the hopes and healing of his Master's words. Hearts with their secret burdens, crushing doubts, and bleeding wounds, sealed before the world, have been laid open to him.

And as he has mingled with all forms of sorrow, so is joy uncrowned without his presence. His benediction hallows the wedding-feast. With loving heart is his seat kept at the family board. His step hushes the boisterous frolic of the children, while with reverent joy they gather around him for recognition and kind counsel. The poor needle-woman thinks of his friendly sympathy, and takes heart. The lonely widow breathes the balm of his prayers, and stays her tears. The sailor-boy, tossed in his hammock, anchors on his parting monition. Youth, stranded by the impetuous currents of passion, shrinks from and yet sighs for the befriending compassion of his pastor. And thus the roots of pastoral influence twist round and round and round the very fibres of our inmost life. The pastor and his people mingle their being together. He knows them all—their separate histories, characters, trials. "The shepherd *knows* his sheep, and *is known* of them." This indeed is the secret of his influence—that he has been with them in the familiar associations of their daily life. *Heart has touched heart.* That is it. Only a *settled* minister can reap, or has a right to reap all the fruits of pastoral labor. For ministerial success, says one well qualified to judge, does not lie in crowded churches, full aisles, attentive congregations, the approval of the religious world, much impression produced, but in active lives: obedient, broken hearts, unseen work to be recognized at the judgment day.



THE POVERTY OF SPAIN.

The new world once poured all its gold into the lap of Spain. She was rich with the riches of Mexico and Peru; with the industries of skilful craftsmen; rich in statesmen and literature, in fame and influence. More than this, for these are not all a nation needs: a vessel came to her shores freighted with yet richer treasure; it was a smuggled treasure; the vigilance of custom-house officers did not detect the contents of bale or cask, as they lay upon the wharf.

What *did* they contain? Bibles. The word of God for Spain. Spain was rich in every other treasure but that. Spain was poor with every other treasure but that. Romanism had shut her from the truth. Juan Hernandez, a noble Christian Spaniard living in Geneva, where the light of the Reformation was then glowing, three hundred years ago determined to send the Bible to his countrymen. Many a Spaniard had tasted the sweets of God's word. Spanish soldiers in foreign armies had fought side by side with the pious followers of Luther, heard the Bible read around their camp-fires, and beheld its truths bringing peace to many a dying comrade. Nobles abroad became acquainted with the gospel of Christ, and carried home the saving knowledge of his grace. When, therefore, the Bible itself found its way to Spain, there were thousands in secret to welcome the hid treasure. It was read in convent and cottage, in the palace and on the mountain-side, and it proved that blessing of God which maketh rich, and he addeth no sorrow with it.

But Popery hating the Bible, laid deep plans to destroy this new mine of more than golden ore. With unrelenting severity it tracked, hunted, banished, and burned its readers, wherever found. No quarter was given, no favor or forgiveness shown. Nothing short of a complete rooting out of the truth as it is in Christ satisfied the papacy.

How it accomplished its deadly work, history records in letters of blood; and the bitter consequences to unhappy Spain are not less clearly traced. From that time all the other riches which were her pride and strength began to shrink and shrivel away. And she has gone down, down, down to moral, commercial, and material bankruptcy. Denied that treasure which can alone ennoble industry, exalt the arts, and give a free and healthy stimulus to mind, *the open Bible*, she has sunk into decrepitude and ruin.

AN OLD MAN'S PRAYERS.

I was once thrown among a circle of four or five families, all shoots from the same parent stock, where family piety blossomed with uncommon loveliness and bore fruits of uncommon richness. As one child after another reached the age of intelligent moral action, they acknowledged the claims of their Redeemer, and numbered themselves among his believing followers. Nowhere had it ever seemed so easy for children to enter the kingdom of heaven. What was the secret of all this? What modes of training led to this happy result? Was it by greater parental fidelity and prayer? Had the location of these homes a better spiritual climate than others?

Speaking of it some time after to an elder member of the family, as one after another grew up and began to fill various posts of Christian usefulness in the world, "Ah," replied she, "I trace this stream of holy influence back to the prayers of a pious ancestor. Grandfather was an eminent man of God, and he prayed much for his children's children—in the fields, in the woods, at morning, midday, and evening, he prayed for them, to the third and fourth generation. His last years were literally spent in prayer. After losing his mind upon all other subjects, he could still lead the family devotions as no one else could." Was not the old man on his knees wrestling for blessings which his descendants are now so richly and abundantly enjoying? How much the present owe to these wrestling Jacobs of old, eternity alone can reveal.

A CHRISTIAN gentleman from America, studying at one of the German universities, became intimate with a distinguished German scholar who was a Pantheist. "I would give the world if I had it," said the Pantheist one day, "to be able to say *Tou* to my God as you do to yours."



RUINS OF BAALBEC.

These are among the most remarkable relics of an ancient barbaric civilization. They are in Syria, two days' journey northerly from Damascus, and so far from the caravan routes of more modern travel that for centuries their existence was only known by rumor, or scarcely known at all. We have minute accounts of them, dating back a little more than a hundred years, which, not corresponding to what the traveller now finds, show that earthquakes, Arab incursions, and Turkish ruthlessness have quickened the ravages of time upon these impressive monuments of the past.

They consist chiefly of two temples, one of which extended 1,000 feet from east to west. A magnificent portico 180 feet long, supported by 12 lofty columns, led to a large court. Some of the pillars still standing are seven feet in diameter and sixty-two feet high, besides the entablature of nearly fourteen feet. The rooms are highly decorated with niches and cornices, and were once probably with statues. Some of the foundation stones are immense; one being 64 feet in length and 13 in height, and the same in thickness. The columns were mostly formed of three pieces, fastened together by iron pins a foot long and a foot thick, and so solidly were they joined that even the fall of the columns has not separated them. In richness of plan, united with delicacy of finish, they surpass all others in Western Asia, Africa, or Europe.

These temples were consecrated to the worship of the sun, the an-

cient name of the city being "Heliopolis," or "City of the Sun." The sun was one of the chief divinities in the ancient Syrian worship, a form of idolatry most naturally springing up on the vast plains of Chaldea, where the tinted sky reflects with unwonted brilliancy the glorious pageantries of the king of day. Nor were the Chaldean "wise men," or the Syrian shepherd, unaware of the dawn of that more glorious Sun which arose "with healing in his wings."

LESSONS OF LIFE.

Cross words are meant to make us gentle, and delays teach patience, and care teaches faith, and press of business makes us look out for moments to give to God, and disappointment is a special messenger to summon our thoughts to heaven. If, when they come, we did not try to run away from them, but learned God's lesson from them, we should soon leave off calling them trying.

Did we but view our daily path aright,
 Work would seem pleasure, and our duties light;
 Our daily burdens we should meekly take,
 With this sweet motive—for our Saviour's sake.
 For thy sake, dearest Lord, the constant round
 Of common duties, oft so irksome found,
 Would glow with love and faith and joy divine;
 While the sweet consciousness that we are thine,
 Would make us active workers, striving ever,
 By word and deed, thy name to glorify;
 Seeking thy aid in every weak endeavor,
 Knowing that thou canst all our need supply,
 And resting on thy faithfulness and love
 Until we gain a perfect rest above.

AMUSEMENT is "the pursuit of pleasure for pleasure's sake," and therefore always more or less dangerous. A healthy mind does not need amusement, but recreation, whose proper end is not self-gratification merely, but the means of gaining greater health, vigor, and usefulness. It is to rest and refresh the jaded mind or tired body, and so renew it for the work of life which God has given us to do. And to this end, our recreations should be always such as we can ask God's blessing on, and invite his presence with us. In choosing them, we should be careful to avoid those which are liable to abuse, or which have been abused to the hurt of others. Privilege and blessings may indeed be abused and perverted; but knowingly to put ourselves on questionable courses, is to court temptations against which we have no promised help, and which enfeeble rather than invigorate our moral powers.

Prudence is the footprint of wisdom.



MAPLE-SUGAR MAKING--NEW STYLE.

What would our grandfathers say to the new farm-tools of our day—horse-rakes, steam-ploughs, reaping-machines? and now the primitive sugaring of the old Vermont farmer is giving way before the march of modern improvements. No more kindling the camp-fire between two big logs in the old forests; no huge kettle hung on the log-crane; no flashing up of the lurid light as night crept on, throwing ghostly shadows among the trees: no, no! instead—but we must not quarrel with the present; a man who has a thousand sugar-maples is not to be blamed for seizing upon the best and shortest mode of extracting their sweets.

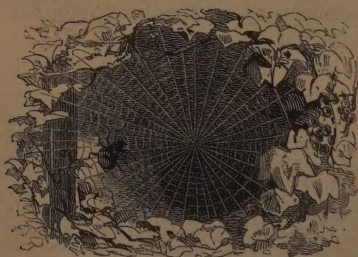
Here we have a regular sugar-house. You remember how the sap is drawn off; a small hole is bored in the trunk of the tree when the spring sap is rising, and a tin or wooden spout inserted, through which it runs into buckets hung to receive it. The bucketsful are poured into a large tub and drawn by oxen or horses to vats or “holders,” from which it is drawn off through a spout into a strainer to the pans, where it is boiled. You see it, passing on as clear as water. Fires are kindled in these brick arches, the broad pans are filled with sap, and then the boiling begins. Evaporation in flat pans takes place more quickly than in the pots of the old time. The sap thickens, when the syrup is ladled into a large tub, and again strained. This is left to cool and settle, when it is again placed over a brisk fire; in half an hour—away, children, the men want room—off come the pans full of rich, hot sugar. It is a stirring time,

in more senses than one. Do the children now cool little cakes of sugar in the snow-banks, as they used to when we were boys? The boys have no better fun now, I dare say, than we did when all out-doors was one sugar-house; but the sugar itself is certainly a finer and nicer article better made, because of better means of making it, and deservedly in demand in all our markets.

At the last census Vermont ranked next to Louisiana in sugar-making. Her maple groves form a rich feature of her scenery, and a staple of her wealth. If any one wishes to see the American forest in its full autumn glory, let him visit Vermont in September. Her hill-sides and hollows wear a surpassing beauty.

A SPIDER LESSON.

We always think of spiders with webs; but all spiders do not make webs. There are the trap-door spiders, for instance, which are found in the South of Europe and the West Indies. What do they do? The female



digs a hole in the earth, about six inches deep and one inch in diameter, and lines it with silk of her own weaving; at the hole's mouth she makes a round door, fastened at the rim of the hole by a silk hinge. The spider opens the door but the door shuts itself. This trap-door is full of needle-holes, so small are they, which nevertheless

light and air the spider's home, for it generally lives at home, going abroad only to hunt and bringing back the spoil to dine on at its leisure or convenience.

There is another little spider, sometimes found in our ponds and rivers, which makes quite another sort of home. It lives in a little diving-bell under the water, which it builds very curiously. How? It comes to the top of the water, gets a bubble of air, and carries it down to the stalk of a plant below; having safely secured it, it mounts up for another and another and another, until there are air-bubbles enough to live in. Over these it weaves a covering in the form of a diving-bell, tight at the top and open below, and here this little water-spider sits and dives at the water-mites which swim around her cabin-door. "And God taught those spiders," said Jane; "Oh, mother, what an excellent teacher God is!"

LEISURE.—Leisure is a very pleasant garment to look at, but a bad one to wear. The ruin of millions may be traced to it.

THE VINE.



SOME of the most beautiful and varied imagery of Scripture owes its significance to the vine, trained in vineyards on the hill-sides of Judea, representing God's people "taking deep root and filling the land," or climbing in wild luxuriance over the garden-wall, em-

blem of that promised peace when every man "shall sit under his own vine and fig-tree, with none to make him afraid."

Judea is rich in the grape. In her best days the yield must have been immense. Trodden down as she now is by the iron heel of oppression, besides raising large quantities for the daily markets of Jerusalem and other neighboring places, Hebron alone, in the first half of the eighteenth century, annually sent 300,000 pounds weight of grape juice to Egypt. The general vintage, which is in September, is a season of great social enjoyment. The tasks of the laborers are lightened by jest and song. "There is joy and gladness in the plentiful field." It is this which gives such a marked isolation to the redemptive work of the Messiah, where it is figuratively said that "he trod the wine-press *alone*, and of the people there was none with him."

To the vine we owe a revelation of one of the clearest relationships between Christ and his followers. "I am the vine, ye are the branches. Abide in me, and I in you. As the branch cannot bear fruit of itself, except it abide in the vine; no more can ye, except ye abide in me. If a man abide not in me, he is cast forth as a branch and is withered; and when I gather them, and cast them into the fire, and they are burned." Herein is my Father glorified, that ye bear much fruit; so shall ye be my disciples."

"MOTHER," said a dying child who loved Jesus, "shall you cry much when Jesus takes me?" "I am afraid I shall," replied the mother, tears filling her eyes. "Oh, please don't," entreated the child, with a distressed look, "please do n't; for you know whatever may happen to Jessie and John in this naughty world, your little Effie will be safe. Sin and Satan can't snatch her from Jesus' arms; never, never. Wont that comfort you, mother? You never need worry about me."

GOD'S ANVIL.

Pain's furnace heat within me quivers,
 God's breath upon the flame doth blow,
 And all my heart in anguish shivers,
 And trembles at the fiery glow;
 And yet I whisper, As God will;
 And in his hottest fire lie still.

He comes and lays my heart, all heated,
 On the hard anvil, minded so
 Into his own fair shape to beat it
 With his great hammer, blow on blow;
 And yet I whisper, As God will;
 And at his hardest blows hold still.

He takes my softened heart and beats it:
 The sparks fly off at every blow;
 He turns it o'er and o'er, and heats it,
 And lets it cool, and makes it glow;
 And yet I whisper, As God will;
 And in his mighty hand, hold still.

Why should I murmur? for the sorrow
 Thus only longer lived would be:
 Its end may come, and will, to-morrow,
 When God has done his work in me;
 So I say, trusting, As God will;
 And trusting to the end, hold still.

He kindles for my profit, purely,
 Affliction's glowing, fiery brand,
 And all his heaviest blows are surely
 Inflicted by a master-hand;
 So I say, praying, As God will;
 And hope in him, and suffer still.

LITTLE FAULTS.

If some religious people keep their faults to the last, it is because they have all their life imagined that religion was not intended to interfere with "little things;" that is, with small points of manner and character. We get from our religious principles what we use them for, and no more. If the power of a renewed will is not brought to bear directly upon our little faults, they will increase even while the religious character deepens and improves. There is no fault so small that it will disappear of itself. I often wonder that believers should be content to carry with them to the grave the lesser evils of a fallen nature. If we shall one day be restored to the perfect likeness of our glorified Redeemer, shall we put a limit which God has not put to the degree in which, even in this world, the wonderful change shall be wrought upon us?



THE TWO STEW-PANS.

MARY was a young wife, a young housekeeper, a young mother, and a young friend of mine, and I was on my first visit at her house. She welcomed me with her own bright smile, and showed me baby, and I did not see that wifehood and motherhood had stripped her of a single bloom; they only deepened and brightened the graces of her character. Then came Mary's husband: a fine, sensible fellow, with a business head and a friendly heart. He was a man you could ask a favor of. We—a merry three—sat down to supper. The nice white cakes and delicious raspberry, the cookies and the aroma of tea, inviting to the cup "which cheers but not inebriates"—were these the fruit of Mary's skill? Mary laughed, and her husband glanced happy endorsing looks upon everything around. Then we went to the little sociable piazza outside, and

took a turn in the garden, and explored the chambers, and made observations on this prospect and that, baby everywhere accompanying us in his father's arms. Every thing was neat and tasteful; every thing in keeping: and I retired to rest, grateful for another happy Eden in this strange, unhappy world of ours.

It was not many days, however, before I began to suspect a serpent lay secretly coiled under its pleasant foliage; for Mary was not as happy as she at first seemed, or as happy as she ought to be with so much material for happiness. "Where is it?" I anxiously asked myself.

We were going to ride. The chaise came. George jumped out, and running up the steps, "Mary," he asked, "is my coat mended? the one I showed you a week ago, and asked you about yesterday; I want to wear it."

"Oh, no," cried Mary, from up stairs, "it is not done; I will do it this minute; yet I'm not half dressed myself;" and she ran hurriedly from this drawer to that. "One finds so much to do in housekeeping," she said, in a pettish, apologizing tone.

One day Mary promised us an apple pudding, made in her new way—no matter how. It was a favorite dish of her husband.

"Your pudding, Mary," I suggested, as we sat together talking, the forenoon fast slipping away. "Oh, yes," she said, "in one minute." But a story followed, and the minutes too. "The pudding!" I ejaculated. "what will husband say?" Ah, I well knew what even good-tempered husbands thought and sometimes pronounced over half-cooked dinner. "The pudding, Mary." By this time the pudding forced itself a well-defined fact upon her mind, and she ran to set herself about it.

Dinner came: the meat, and then the pudding. It looked round and plump. She cut and laid a large slice on the plate. The crust, alas! was still dough. We took it in silence. There was hope of the apple. Ah, no, it was hard and uncooked. "This business you ought to look into, Mary," said the husband in a tone not to be gainsayed.

"I have no knack for puddings," rejoined Mary, blushing and mortified. "There are so many troublesome and contrary things in housekeeping," said she, as we became more confidential.

"Somehow or other I do not get along very well in housekeeping," she said, sadly, one day; "I know George is not satisfied. You know how notable his mother was. I have no *tact* for it. Nothing is *ever* done, George says." She seemed perplexed and sorrowful. "Can you give me a few ideas?" she asked.

"Perhaps I can. Will you listen and profit, Mary?" I asked earnestly, for I saw breakers ahead. "Mary, the time was when household duties were all new to me, and distasteful as new. Unused to them and unskilled in them, I shrank from them, dreading and avoiding them. M-

servants left me—as every housekeeper knows how unceremoniously they sometimes do—and I was sole mistress of my kitchen, pantry, sink, cooking-stove, and all. ‘What shall I do?’ was the pitiful and bitter cry. I contrived to get along easy, so be it I could get early released from household duty. In a word, I was a shirk. My husband, punctual, exact, particular, did not relish my regime, as I too clearly saw. ‘I hate’ and ‘I dread’ premised every kitchen duty, until at length dishes, plates, pots, and pans, in a most untoward state, began to accumulate frightfully upon my hands. My husband was silent and cold; fretful and fault-finding. A sad pass.

“‘This will never, *never* do!’ I exclaimed one cold, gray morning, when every thing looked grayer and more cheerless than ever. My closets, store-room, drawers; ah, me, this wont do, I said, gazing on their perilous confusion. From beneath a small shelf I drew out two stew-pans, first one, then the other, with apple burnt and baked and crusted on them. I had stowed them away without courage to enforce the scraping and scrubbing necessary to their restoration to the upper shelf. Every day for a week they had peeped out, and every day had I tried to push them further under; but no, not they: and now they stood out as large as life, with a dozen plates in a similar condition. How I loathed the sight of those two stew-pans, with cold greasy water standing in their bottoms. What shall I do? At this point a sense of my cowardly inefficiency flashed across my mind. There was I, shrinking and shivering before two stew-pans.

“‘This shall no longer be!’ I instantly resolved. Taking off my rings—and rings are wonderfully in the way of washing up dishes—and tying on a checked apron, I heroically seized a stew-pan by the brim. Scrape, scrape, scrape, washing, rinsing, and the cleaning was achieved. Two round, nice, well-favored stew-pans stared me in the face. I turned them over; not a speck or flaw could be detected. It was done. I smiled complacently upon them, and they reflected my smiles.

“From that moment I took courage and resolved *to do*; then an inward strength rose up within me. From that moment, Mary, I never suffered myself to shrink from, or shun, or put off things. Whatever was to be done, was to be done in the *right time*; and from that time, too, difficulties began to vanish. If ever my courage flagged, away I ran to the stew-pans. The sight of them encouraged and strengthened me. Those dear old stew-pans, with faces so clean and round, from them I date all the housekeeping skill and efficiency I have. Yes, Mary, the secret of it is, after long misdoing, we must have a starting-point, a something on which to begin in good earnest, seriously and honestly. One thing faithfully done, and we take courage for the next. Now, Mary, what lesson do you learn from this?” “That I must instantly see

if——." The door closed after her, in her dispatchful haste to the kitchen.

Ah, yes, young housekeeper, *prompt achievement* is the very soul of housekeeping. If you have been a busy idler in your father's house during the years of maidenhood, you have lost much precious time; for, depend upon it, you have little prospect of usefulness, prosperity, or enjoyment, as a wife, a mother, or a housekeeper, unless you are willing to see with your own eyes, to work with your own hands, and to become the ubiquitous mistress of your own home.

H. C. K.

THE BEE AND THE CUCKOO.

"Stop, Cuckoo," said the bee;
 "With my labor interferes
 That unpleasant voice of thine,
 Always ringing in my ears.

"There is no bird in song
 So monotonous as thou;
 It is cuckoo all day long,
 And nothing but cuckoo!"

"Wearies you my monotone?"
 Cuckoo straight rejoined;
 "So, too, one shape alone
 In thy waxen cells I find.

"If in the self-same way
 You make a hundred as each one:
 If I nothing new can say,
 Nothing new by you is done."

This was the bee's reply:
 "A work of usefulness
 May lack variety,
 And be valued none the less.

"But in a work designed
 To gratify the taste,
 If we no invention find,
 All else is tedious waste."

GIVING—SAVING.

Systematic giving must, in a great measure, come from *saving*. Lavish living, thoughtless purchases, selfish indulgences, must necessarily abridge the purse for religious charities. Where can we retrench? What purchase, what new style can we forego, for Christ's sake? We need not spend our time in vainly wishing for more to do with, or cheat ourselves out of present duty by thinking what could be done under more favoring circumstances, but may graduate what we have to give by this strictly personal question: "If I have been bought with a price, and redeemed from sin and death by the blood of the Son of God, how much shall I give, rather, how much shall I *not* give, to make known redeeming love to others?"

DIFFICULTY is the element, and resistance the true work of man. Self-culture never goes on so fast as when embarrassed circumstances, the opposition of the elements or man, unexpected changes of the times, or other forms of suffering, instead of disheartening, throw us on our inward resources, turn us for strength to God, clear up to us the great purposes of life, and inspire calm resolution.

A DIVERSION THAT NEVER TIRES.

"You ask me, my children," writes Margaret duchess of Alençon, the favorite sister of Francis I. of France, and a devoted Christian woman, "to do a very difficult thing—to invent a diversion that will drive away your *ennui*. I have been seeking all my life to effect this; but I have found only one remedy, which is *reading the holy Scriptures*. In perusing them my mind experiences its true and perfect joy, and from this pleasure of the mind proceed the repose and health of the body.

"If you desire me to tell you what I do, to be so gay and well at my advanced age, it is because as soon as I get up I read these sacred books. There I see and contemplate the will of God, who sent his Son to us on earth to preach that holy word, and to announce the sweet tidings that he promises to pardon our sins and extinguish our debts, by giving us his Son, who loved us, and who suffered and died for our sakes. This idea so delights me, that I take up the Psalms and sing them with my heart, and pronounce with my tongue as humbly as possible the fine hymns with which the Holy Spirit inspired David and the sacred authors. The pleasure I receive from this exercise so transports me, that I consider all the evils which may happen to me through the day to be real blessings; for I place Him in my heart by faith, who endured more misery for me. Before I sup, I retire in the same manner, to give my soul a congenial lesson. At night I review all that I have done in the day. I implore pardon for my faults; I thank my God for his favors; and I lie down in his love, in his fear, and in his peace, free from every worldly anxiety."

CONQUERED WINTER.—A man dear to the Swedish heart has said, that the grand natural feature of a northern life is a conquered winter;" and this equally applies to family, social, and individual life. It so readily freezes and grows stiff; snow is so apt to fall upon the heart, and winter may be felt as much within as without the house. In order to keep it warm within, it is necessary to keep the fire ever burning. *Love* must not turn to ashes and die out. It must be kept alive with heavenly fuel; when will house and heart be warm; life will bloom continually, and cares be turned to rich sources of joy. Then what matters snow without; winter may do its worst.

THE DRAMA.—All great amusements are dangerous for the Christian life; but among all those that the world has invented, there is none more to be feared than the drama. It is a representation of the passions, so delicate and so natural, that it rouses them in the heart; and the more innocent they are made to appear to innocent minds, the more they are capable of being moved by them.

Pascal.

FOOD IN THE DESERT.

How could a people so large as the Israelites were—for their armed men were 600,000—have been able to live for nearly forty years in a country so inhospitable as the wilderness of Sinai? is a question often asked by travellers visiting this dreary region.

Miracles supplied them with manna, water, quails. Apart from miraculous supply, Stanley, an English traveller, suggests that they had flocks and herds of their own, and that they spread far and wide, seeking food from different and distant points. There are likewise indications that the wilderness through which they passed must have afforded more abundant resources than now. The vegetation of the valleys has evidently declined. This, in part, is owing to the violence of the winter torrents, which in earlier times produced great devastations; in part to the recklessness of the Bedouin Arabs, which destroy and never repair. A fire, a pipe lighted under a grove of the desert trees, may destroy the verdure of a whole valley. The acacia-trees have of late years been ruthlessly destroyed by them, in order to make charcoal.

How much may be done by the careful use of such water and soil as the desert supplies, may be seen at the only two spots where there is any thing like a careful cultivation of the land; one of these are the gardens at the wells of Moses, under the care of the French and English agents living at Suez; and the other under the charge of the convent of St. Catharine, at mount Sinai. These bear the fruits of the tropics in abundance; islands are they of the richest verdure in an ocean of sand and rocks. In ancient times there was a larger population to till the soil. The ruined cities of Edom and Petrea disclose a people and a traffic in those times almost inconceivable. Even in later times, in the fourth and fifth centuries of the Christian era, the writings of pious pilgrims on the rocks, the numerous remains of cells, gardens, houses, chapels, and churches, all show that the desert was not always the dreary waste now is.

THE conditions the easiest to live in according to the world, are the most difficult according to God; and vice versa. Nothing is so difficult according to the world, as the religious life; nothing is easier, according to God. Nothing is more easy than to live in a high position, and have great wealth, according to the world; nothing is more difficult than to live in them, according to God, without taking part and pleasure in them.

Pascal.

WE are not weary of eating and sleeping every day, for hunger and sleep revive; without this we should weary of them. Thus, without the hunger after spiritual things, we weary of them.

THE PATHWAYS OF THE HOLY LAND.

The pathways of thy land are little changed
 Since thou wert there ;
The busy world through other ways has ranged
 And left these bare.

The rocky path still climbs the glowing steep
 Of Olivet ;
Though rains of two millenniums wear it deep,
 Men tread it yet.

Still to the garden o'er the brook it leads,
 Quiet and low ;
Before his sheep the shepherd on it treads—
 His voice they know.

The wild fig throws broad shadows o'er it still,
 As once o'er thee ;
Peasants go home at evening up that hill
 To Bethany.

And as, when gazing, thou did'st weep o'er them,
 From height to height
The white roofs of discrowned Jerusalem
 Burst on our sight.

These ways were strewn with garments once, and palm
 Which we tread thus ;
Here through thy triumph on thou passedst, calm,
 On to thy cross.

The waves have washed fresh sands upon the shore
 Of Galilee ;
But chiselled on the hill-sides ever more
 Thy paths we see.

Man has not changed them in that slumb'ring land,
 Nor time effaced ;
Where thy feet trod to bless, we still may stand :
 All can be traced.

Yet we have traces of thy footsteps far
 Truer than these ;
Where'er the poor and tried and suffering are,
 Thy steps faith sees.

Nor with fond, sad regrets thy steps we trace ;
 Thou art not dead :
Our path is onward, till we see thy face
 And hear thy tread.

And now, wherever meet thy lowliest band
 In praise and prayer,
There is thy presence, there thy Holy Land ;
 Thou, thou art there.

QUIT.—“George Lincoln is among the converts!” “George Lincoln is reformed!” “What a change in George Lincoln; it is like life from the dead!” These were the kind of remarks uttered by surprised and thankful friends at the marked change which came over a young man in our community during a religious interest a few years ago. He was the son of pious parents, but drifting far from his privileges, became corrupt and the corrupter of others. There was a universal sigh over so much promise and so much beauty fallen; so that when we saw him arrested by the Spirit of God, heard his penitent confessions, beheld him in the place of prayer, read the grateful joy which beamed in every feature of his father’s face, it seemed like a new revelation of the power and mercy of God. George united himself with the church, and for a time all things seemed “well” with the young man.

“There is one thing I do not quite like to see in George,” said a gentleman.

“What?” asked a friend, jealous of the slightest suspicion cast upon his new life.

“I am afraid he is too much with his old associates; only to-day I met him with two of them—all smoking.”

“He keeps their company to gain an influence over them, in order to do them good. I hear he always carries a Bible in his pocket, and is often heard arguing with them and reading to them.”

“They are far more likely to regain their influence over him,” said the gentleman, shaking his head. “A young Christian should never try to meet his foes single-handed. Associates he must have, but they must be such as will improve and back him up.”

We thought the criticism harsh; but time proved its correctness. George went back. “My old associates were too strong for me,” said the wretched young man, on the eve of flying from every reminder of what he had been. “If I had only quit, quit, quit—quit every sinful indulgence: it should have been all *quit*.”

The quit-principle is a life-principle. “*Come out from among them, and be ye separate.*”

“THE great want of California,” says a recent traveller, “is virtuous, educated, energetic women; one hundred thousand of these would find homes and be useful there. No woman should go without the protection of relatives or trusted friends; but women who can teach, manage a dairy, keep house, and do not think any useful work degrading, will find California a fine country to emigrate to.”

Ours is an age neither of composure nor of faith. It urges speedy results; it desires effective, rather than simple, truthful work.

OUR CISTERN ALMOST FULL.

There is in our house a central cistern, supplied from a spring yonder. From that cistern go many pipes, leading to all parts of the house, carrying water to supply all the family wants. If it be nearly full, and yet not filled to the top so as to cover the mouth of the pipes, the pipes will remain dry, and none of the inmates will get any water. The cistern almost full—a little more would make it overflow—but for all practical purposes *almost full* is as bad as having it empty. Almost full, yet the family get none of it. It is not full enough to flow into the branching pipes and gurgle along to the most distant extremities, ready at a touch to pour forth its liquid treasures.

In this image we see why many a Christian is useless in the world. He is almost full, but not overflowing. He is concerned about the great things of eternity; but he is not so completely filled by the Spirit of Christ, that it flows into all the little channels of his daily life. These, alas, are dry. And yet it is through these he chiefly touches others—through these that the currents of his influence overflow into the hands and hearts of those around him. Therefore, real Christian as he may be, he does very little good to others. Perhaps he does harm by thus misrepresenting Christ and himself likewise; for he seems more empty than he really is. Though not dry, for all practical results he is so. Others are not watered and blessed by his influence. Ah, Christian, *keep the cistern full*.

“WHERE THE DEVIL CANNOT COME, HE WILL SEND”—A proverb of very serious import, which excellently sets out to us the *penetrative* character of temptations, and the certainty that they will follow and find men out in their strictest retreats. It rebukes the absurdity of supposing that by any outward arrangements, cloistered retirements, flights into the wilderness, sin can be kept at a distance. So far from this, temptations will inevitably overleap all these outward and merely artificial barriers which may be raised up against them; for our great enemy is as formidable from a seeming distance as in close combat: *where he cannot come, he will find*.
 French.

WHAT strange *servants* some Christians are! always at work for themselves, and never doing any thing for him whom they call their Master. And what subjects! ever desiring to take the reins of government into their own hands.

THE desire of showing little kindnesses proceeds often merely from an obliging disposition; but the *habit* of it must be formed on Christian motives, and on an habitual course of self-denial and thoughtfulness.

LIMITS OF DENOMINATIONALISM.—The late Rev. Dr. Johns of Baltimore said in a Colporteur meeting, "Whenever denominationalism goes beyond love for souls, something is wrong. So fearful am I of this spirit that I have been accustomed for years, in passing a house of worship of some other denomination than my own, to lift my heart to God in prayer for the minister and his people."

THE chief cause of insanity in Norway is not love, or licentiousness, or intemperance, or disappointment, but *solitude*. I did not understand this at first, but after being in those vast, melancholy solitudes, and seeing how utterly lonely on the great mountain-sides, and by the rock-bounded Fiords of the North thousands must live year after year in Norway, I could well believe that the soul might become sick or poisoned for want of its atmosphere—the society of other human beings.

FAILURE NOT DEFEAT.—If ever failure seemed to rest on a noble life it was when the Son of man, deserted by his friends, heard the cry which proclaimed that the Pharisees had drawn the net around their Divine victim. Yet from that very hour of defeat and death, there went forth the world's life; from that very moment of apparent failure, there proceeded forth into the ages the spirit of the conquering Cross. Surely, if the Cross says any thing, it says that apparent defeat is often real victory, and that there is a heaven for those who have *nobly and truly* failed on earth.

Robertson.

THERE are unseen elements which often frustrate our wisest calculations—which raise up the sufferers from the edge of the grave, contradicting the prophecies of the clear-sighted physician, and fulfilling the blind, clinging hopes of affection. Such unseen elements Mr. Tryon called the Divine will, filling up the margin of ignorance which surrounds all our knowledge with the feelings of trust and resignation. Perhaps the profoundest philosophy could hardly fill it up better.

BRUNEL.—Brunel one day expressed to Robert Stephenson great dissatisfaction at the treatment which he thought he had experienced from his contractors. "You are too suspicious," said Stephenson. "I suspect all men to be rogues until I find them to be honest men," said Brunel. "For my part," rejoined Stephenson, "I take all men to be honest till I find them to be rogues."

God, who disposes of all things sweetly, puts religion in the mind by reasons, and in the heart by grace. But to undertake to put it in the mind and heart by force or threats, is not to put religion there, but terror.

LIBERTY.

How false is the conception, how frantic the pursuit of that treacherous phantom which men call Liberty! There is no such thing in the universe. There can never be. The stars have it not; the earth has it not; the sea has it not; and we men have the mockery and semblance of only for our heaviest punishment.

You would reply, that by liberty you mean the law of liberty. Then why use the single and misunderstood word? If by liberty you mean chastisement of the passions, discipline of the intellect, subjection of the will; if you mean the fear of inflicting, the shame of committing a wrong; you mean respect for all who are in authority and consideration of all who are in dependence, veneration for the good, mercy to the evil, sympathy with the weak, why do you call it by the same name by which the luxurious mean license, and the reckless mean change—by which the rogue means rapine, and the malignant mean violence? Call it by any name rather than this; but its best and truest test is obedience: that principle to which polity owes its stability, life its happiness, faith its acceptance, creation its continuance, is obedience.

Ruskin.

The Chinese are very fond of reading. Quotations from authors are put up everywhere, upon public and private buildings, and upon shops and temples. Enter the poorest house in the most miserable village, and though you will often find complete destitution and a want of the commonest necessities of life, you will be sure to see some beautiful maxims written upon scrolls of red paper. China might in a sense be called one enormous library. These maxims are often admirable for sagacity of thought and felicity of expression. Here are some specimens:

"My books speak to my mind, my friends to my heart, heaven to my soul, and all the rest to my ears."

"He who finds pleasure in vice, and pain in virtue, is a novice in both."

"We can do without the world, but we need a friend."

"The dog in his kennel barks at his fleas; the dog which hunts does not feel them."

"Great minds have purposes; others have only wishes."

"One day is worth three to him who does every thing in order."

"I THINK the intimacy which is begotten over the wine-bottle," says Macqueray, "has no heart. I never knew a good feeling come from it, or honest friendship made by it: it only entices men and ruins them; it is only a phantom of friendship and feeling, called up by the delirious blood and the wicked spells of the wine."

BOURDALOUE.

If you preach badly, or only tolerably, says Bourdaloue, people ease their consciences by criticizing you, and the consequence of this in the minds is, that there is no harm in not profiting by a poor sermon. If you preach well, they put themselves at ease by praising you; and in order not to give God the tribute claimed by him, they hasten to pay to the minister that which costs them the least and bids them to nothing. See, they seem to say, what enthusiasm I feel about a religious discourse, and for a man who speaks to me of God and my salvation; and contented with feeling this enthusiasm, they *stop* there; their conscience is satisfied. Therefore, when one of my audience comes to inform me that *he has given him pleasure*, (for you know that is the expression,) there is another, I say to myself, to whom my sermon is lost.

INTERESTING TO WINE-DRINKERS.

Ten dollars a gallon will be given for any quantity of wine, now in the hands of the trade, proved by chemical test to be free from the following poisons: sugar of lead, logwood, green vitriol, capsicum, opium, tobacco, aloes, alum, essential oils, bitter oranges, India berry, polka berries, elder-berries, Guinea pepper, Brazil wood, gum benzoin, burnt sugar, brandy, laurel water, lamb's blood, dragon's blood, red sandal, salt of tartar, cocculus indicus, poison hemlock, nux vomica, oil of vitriol, prussic acid, henbane, or any other foreign admixture.

"I thank God," says a commentator on the Scriptures, "for the spiritual profit I have derived from the revision of every book. I see more clearly than ever before, that each book has its own particular place and office in 'all Scripture,' 'given by inspiration' of God," and 'profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for correction, for instruction in righteousness, that the man of God may be perfect, *thoroughly furnished* unto all good works."

To be *awakened*, you need to know your own heart; to be *saved*, you need to know the heart of God and Christ.

It is one of the worst errors, that there is any other path of safety besides that of duty

"Our expense is almost all for conformity," says a shrewd observer. "It is for cake that we run in debt; it is not intellect, or the heart, or culture, or our worship, that costs so much. We dare not trust our wealth for making our houses pleasant to our friends, and so we buy ice-creams."

It is easier to do much mischief than to accomplish a little good.

STATISTICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.

CONGRESS assembles on the first Monday of December, each year. The Senate consists of 63 members, two from each state. The House of Representatives consists at present of 237 members, and five non-voting delegates. Compensation \$3,000 per annum, and \$8 for each 20 miles' travel in going and returning.

THE SUPREME COURT.—Chief Justice, Roger B. Taney of Maryland, salary \$6,500. Associate Justices, John McLean, Ohio; James M. Wayne, Georgia; John Catron, Tennessee; Peter V. Daniel, Virginia; Samuel Nelson, New York; Robert C. Grier, Pennsylvania; John A. Campbell, Alabama; Nathan Clifford, Maine: salary \$6,000. This Court is held in Washington, and has but one session annually, commencing on the first Monday in December.

CIRCUIT COURTS.—The United States are divided into *ten* judicial circuits, in each of which a Circuit Court is held at least twice a year for each state within the circuit, by a Justice of the Supreme Court, and the District Judge of the state or district in which the court sits.

DISTRICT COURTS.—The United States are also divided into fifty-one districts, in which District Courts are held by forty-two district judges. And in each of the territories, there is also a Judge and two Associate Judges, appointed by the Executive of the United States.

INTERCOURSE WITH FOREIGN NATIONS.—The pay of Envoys Extraordinary, and Ministers Plenipotentiary, (from \$10,000 to \$17,500,) and so of Ministers Resident, Secretaries of Legation, and Chargés, varies with the country to which they are commissioned. The United States are represented by Ministers Plenipotentiary at the courts of Great Britain, France, Spain, Russia, Prussia, Mexico, Brazil, Chili, Peru, and China; and by Chargés d'Affaires or Ministers Resident, at the courts of most of the other foreign powers with which this country is connected by commercial intercourse. There were also, in November, 1859, 224 consuls and commercial agents from the United States residing in foreign countries; and 23 ministers and chargés, and 517 consuls and commercial agents for foreign countries in the United States—though some of these are enumerated for several different countries.

THE ARMY.—The authorized strength of the United States army is 18,165, officers and men; the actual strength, July 1, 1859, was 17,498; of whom only about 11,000 are available for active service in the field. This force is divided into 19 regiments, garrisoning 63 permanent forts, and 70 military posts in different parts of the country. The whole territory of the United States, embracing an area of three millions of square miles, is divided into 6 great departments, in which there are 25 arsenals and armories, besides the camps and forts above-mentioned. The whole support of the army proper cost \$13,998,726.

The MILITIA force of the United States consists in all of about 2,700,000 men.

THE MILITIA.—The militia force of the United States, as near as can be ascertained from official reports, consists of 53,589 commissioned officers, and 2,036,520 non-commissioned officers, musicians, artificers, and privates; making a total of 2,727,486 men.

THE NAVY.—The navy of the United States has, (1860,) captains—active list 80, reserved list 20; commanders—active list 114, reserved list 16; lieutenants, 362; masters, 4; surgeons of various grades, 149; pursers, 64; chaplains, 23; teachers, etc., 11; midshipmen, engineers, and other subordinate officers, 601. Ten ships of the line, 10 frigates, 1 sloop of war, 3 brigs, 1 schooner, 30 screw-steamers and tenders, 9 sidewheel steamers, 1 store-vessel, 6 permanent store and receiving ships, (in all, 94 vessels,) a naval asylum, naval academy, and 8 navy-yards.

UNITED STATES POST-OFFICE for the year ending June 30, 1859.—Number of post-offices 23,539; increase during the year, 562; there have been established, 1,455; discontinued 893; mail routes, 8,723; aggregate length, 260,052 miles; annual transportation, 82,308, 402 miles; of which by railroads, 26,010 miles—total, 27,268,384 miles, at 11.9 cents per mile; by steam-boats, 19,209 miles, total 4,569,962, at 25.3 cents per mile; by coaches 63,041 miles, total 23,448,498 miles, at 13.3 cents per mile; by inferior modes, 151,792 miles; total 27,021,658, at 7.1 cents per mile. Expenditures of the department for 1859 \$14,964,493; revenue, \$7,968,484; deficiency, \$6,996,009.

DEAD LETTERS.—Nearly 2,000,000 annually of letters forwarded through the Post-office fail to find the persons to whom they are directed, and go to the dead-letter office at Washington. More than half of these fail through misdirection. During the past year 9,726 letters, containing money to the amount of \$45,718, were sent back addressed to their writers. 8,574 of these were claimed, containing \$41,143. Of letters containing valuable enclosures other than money, 8,647 were returned from the office, containing \$2,502,298; and of these, 7,738 reached their owners. To foreign lands 139,981 dead letters were returned unopened.

THE MARINE CORPS.—The Marine corps has the organization of a brigade, and consists (1860,) besides staff officers, of 1 lieutenant-colonel, 7 majors, 14 captains, 20 first and 22 second lieutenants, and about 1,500 non-commissioned officers, musicians, men, etc.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURES OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT, for the year ending June 30, 1859.

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURES.	
From Customs-----	\$49,565,824	Civil List, Miscellaneous, and Foreign intercourse-----	\$23,635,928
From Public Lands-----	1,756,688	Department of Interior-----	4,753,971
Miscellaneous sources-----	2,082,559	“ of War-----	23,213,822
Loan of June 14, 1859-----	18,630,000	“ of Navy-----	14,712,611
Treasury notes issued-----	9,667,400	Public Debt-----	17,405,282
Balance in Treasury July 1, 1858-----	6,398,316	Total-----	\$53,751,511
Total means-----	\$88,090,787		
Expenditures-----	83,751,511		

Balance in Treasury, July 1, 1859. — \$4,339,276

UNITED STATES DEBT outstanding July 1, 1859, \$45,155,977; exclusive of treasury notes unredeemed, \$15,046,800.

MINT.—The mint establishment of the United States consists of the principal mint at Philadelphia and five branches. The following table gives the localities of the several mints, the dates of their establishment, and the coinage of each during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1859:

MINTS.	Coinage commenced.	Gold coinage, 1858-9.	Silver coinage, 1858-9.	Copper coinage, 1858-9.	Total coinage, 1858-9.
Philadelphia-----	1793	\$2,660,647	\$3,009,241	\$307,000	\$5,976,888
New Orleans-----	1838	530,000	3,223,996	-----	3,753,996
Charlotte, N. C.-----	1838	202,735	-----	-----	202,735
Dahlonega, Ga.-----	1838	65,582	-----	-----	65,582
San Francisco, Cal.-----	1854	13,906,272	327,970	-----	14,234,242
New York, (Assay-office)-----	1854	13,044,718	272,424	-----	13,317,142
Total-----		\$30,409,954	\$6,833,631	\$307,000	\$37,550,585

The aggregate coinage of the mints, from 1793 to June 30, 1859, has been \$689,189 679 95. Of this amount, \$470,341,478 46 of gold, and \$3,290,368 33 of silver, was derived from mines of the United States.

The standard of fineness of the gold and silver coins of the United States is 900-1000ths equivalent to 21 6-10ths carats. The new cent is composed of 88 per cent. copper and 12 per cent. nickel. The alloy of silver coins is copper, and of gold coins copper and silver.

A silver dollar weighs 412 1-2 grains, of which 371 1-4 grains are pure silver. A gold dollar weighs 25 8-10th grains, of which 23 22-100th grains are pure gold. A British sovereign of the legal standard weighs 123 1-2 grains, of which 113 grains are pure gold.

FOREIGN COINS.—The value of foreign coins depends upon the amount of pure gold or silver which they contain. As changes of weight and fineness are occasionally made by the different governments in their coins, it becomes necessary for the commercial world to be kept informed of what these changes are. In the United States, the Director of the Mint is required by law to cause assays to be made from time to time of foreign coins, and report their value annually to Congress. The following table is compiled from his report of November 5, 1859:

COUNTRY	GOLD COINS.		SILVER COINS	
	Denomination.	Value.	Denomination.	Value.
Austria	Ducat	\$ cts. m. 2 28	Scudo	\$ cts. m. 1 01 5
Belgium	25 Francs	4 72	5 Francs	96 8
Bolivia	Doubloon	15 58	Dollar	1 05 4
Brazil	20,000 Reis	10 90 5	2,000 Reis	1 01 3
Chili	10 Pesos	9 15 5	New Dollar	97
Denmark	10 Thaler	7 90	2 Rigsdaler	1 09 4
England	Sovereign, new	4 86 5	Shilling, new	22 7
"	" average	4 84 8	" average	22 2
France	20 Francs, average	3 84 5	5 Francs, average	96 8
Germany, north	10 Thaler	7 90	Thaler	71 7
" south	Ducat	2 28 5	Guilder or Florin	41 2
Mexico	Doubloon, average	15 53 4	Dollar, average	1 04 9
Netherlands	10 Guilders	3 99	2½ Guilders	1 02 3
New Granada	10 Pesos, new	9 67 5	Dollar, 1857	96 8
Peru	Doubloon, old	15 56	Dollar, 1855	93 6
Portugal	Crown	5 81 3	Crown	1 16 6
Rome	2½ Scudi, new	2 60	Scudo	1 04 7
Russia	5 Roubles	3 97 6	Rouble	78 4
Sardinia	100 Reals	4 96 5	Pistareen, new	20 1
Sweden	Ducat	2 26 7	Rix dollar	1 10 1
Turkey	100 Piastres	4 37 4	30 Piastres	86 5
Uscany	Sequin	2 30	Florin	27 4

N. B. The above values are computed at the Mint rate of \$18 60 per ounce standard (20-10 fine) for gold, and \$1 21 per ounce standard for silver. If the gold coins are deposited for recoinage, however, at any of the United States mints, a deduction of ½ per cent. is made on the above values.

The Spanish and Mexican *quarters*, *eighths*, and *sixteenths* of a dollar, formerly in general circulation in the United States, are now seldom seen. The act of Congress of Feb. 21, 1857, has had the effect of driving them to our mints for recoinage. The amount received at the several mints, to June 30, 1859, was \$1,620,997. It is to be hoped that the practice of stating prices in *shillings* and *sixpences*, *levies* and *fips*, *bits* and *picanines*, or any other terms than *dollars* and *cents*, will soon cease.

UNITED STATES IMPORTS AND EXPORTS during the fiscal year 1859:

IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
Valuable goods	\$259,047,014	Domestic produce	\$278,392,080
Free goods	72,286,327	Foreign produce and merchandise	14,509,971
Specie and bullion	7,434,789	Domestic specie and bullion	57,502,305
		Foreign " " "	6,385,108
Total imports for the year	\$338,768,130	Total exports for the year	\$356,789,467
		Excess of exports	18,021,332

Items of DOMESTIC PRODUCE exported:

Cotton	\$161,431,923	Animal products	\$15,549,817
Manufactured articles	33,963,660	Products of the forest	14,489,406
Vegetable food	21,046,752	Products of the sea	4,462,974
Tobacco	21,074,038		

ITEMS OF IMPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES during 1859:

Wool and woollens -----	\$37,966,910	Tin plates -----	5,331,1
Cottons -----	29,830,364	Molasses -----	5,062,5
Silks -----	29,457,513	Sugars, brown -----	30,471,5
Flax and linens -----	10,487,891	Tobacco and segars -----	6,267,8
Tea -----	7,398,741	Iron -----	9,088,2
Coffee -----	25,085,696	Steel -----	3,091,1
Raw hides -----	13,011,326	Brandy, wine, etc. -----	8,919,8

PUBLIC LANDS.—During the five quarters ending Sept. 30, 1859, 16,618,183 acres of public lands were disposed of; 4,970,500 acres were sold for cash, yielding \$2,107,477; 3,617,410 acres were located with bounty land-warrants; 1,712,040 acres were approved to the several states entitled to them, under the swamp grants of March 2, 1849, and Sept. 28, 1850; and 6,318,203 acres certified to states, as falling to them under the grants for railroad purposes; 13,817,221 acres were surveyed and prepared for market, and 16,783,553 acres proclaimed and offered at public sale.

PENSIONERS.—The whole number of pensioners of all classes now on the rolls is 11,588 and the aggregate amount required per annum for their payment is \$1,183,141. Of revolutionary soldiers, 165 only are now on the rolls.

EFFECTIVE NAVAL FORCE OF THE UNITED STATES compared with that of five European nations:

NATIONS.	Steam liners, 60 to 131 guns.	Sailing liners, 60 to 120 guns.	Steam frigates, 20 to 64 guns.	Sailing frigates, 32 to 64 guns.	Steam corvettes, etc., 5 to 20 guns.	Sailing corvettes, etc., 10 to 20 guns.	Gun-boats.	NATIONS.	Steam liners, 60 to 131 guns.	Sailing liners, 60 to 120 guns.	Steam frigates, 20 to 64 guns.	Sailing frigates, 32 to 64 guns.	Steam corvettes, etc., 5 to 20 guns.	Sailing corvettes, etc., 10 to 20 guns.	Gun-boats.
United States	—	6	6	12	12	21	—	Holland	1	9	3	12	7	21	—
Spain	—	6	2	10	15	23	—	France	33	23	28	54	129	132	24
Austria	1	—	—	10	5	12	20	England	52	44	19	91	156	105	24

According to this estimate, the United States have but 18 available *steam* vessels of war of all sorts; while Spain has 17, Holland 47, France 390, and England 427. Sir John Pakington declared in Parliament that the French naval force existing or in construction was actually superior to that of England.

SHIPPING AND SHIP BUILDING IN THE UNITED STATES.—The total tonnage of the United States, June 30, 1859, was 5,145,037 tons; of which registered for foreign trade, 2,507,401 tons; enrolled and licensed, 2,637,635; steam navigation, 768,752. Increase for the year, 95,222 tons.

There have been built during the year 80 ships and barks, 28 brigs, 172 steamers, schooners, 297; sloops, etc., 234; making in all 870 vessels, of 192,520 tons.

POPULATION OF THE GLOBE.—Professor C. F. W. Dietrich of the University of Berlin has furnished the Academy of Sciences in that city with the most recent and reliable tables on this subject, giving the following results, with his grounds for them:

Population of Europe -----	272,000,000	Population of Australia, etc. -----	2,000,000
“ “ Asia -----	755,000,000	Total -----	1,238,000,000
“ “ America -----	200,000,000		
“ “ Africa -----	59,000,000		

or more than twelve hundred millions. Reckoning the average death as about one in every forty inhabitants, 32,000,000 die in a year; 87,671 in a day; 3,653 in an hour; and 61 in a minute. Thus one human being dies on an average every second, and more than one is born.

The entire population is thus divided in point of *religion*:

Christians—Protestants-----	89,000,000	Jews-----	5,000,000
Romish church-----	170,000,000	Mohammedans-----	160,000,000
Greek church-----	76,000,000	Heathen-----	788,000,000
Total-----	335,000,000		

Dietrich thus distributes the population of the globe according to *racess*:

Caucasian race-----	369,000,000	Malay race-----	200,000,000
Mongolian "-----	522,000,000		
Ethiopian "-----	196,000,000	Total-----	1,238,000,000
American "-----	1,000,000		

M. D'Halloy, in the Proceedings of the Belgian Academy, reckoning the population of the globe at 1,000,000,000, thus divides them as to *racess*:

WHITE RACE,	European branch-----	289,586,000	
	Aramean "-----	50,390,000	
	Seythian "-----	30,747,000	370,723,000
YELLOW RACE,	Hyperborean branch-----	160,000	
	Mongolian "-----	7,000,000	
	Sinic—Chinese "-----	333,300,000	345,460,000
BROWN RACE,	Hindoo branch-----	171,100,000	
	Ethiopian "-----	8,300,000	
	Malay "-----	25,600,000	205,000,000
RED RACE	Southern branch-----	9,200,000	
	Northern "-----	400,000	9,600,000
BLACK RACE,	Western branch-----	56,000,000	
	Eastern "-----	1,000,000	57,000,000
HYBRIDS—Mulattoes, Zambos, etc.-----			12,217,000
Total-----			1,000,000,000

CRIME IN NEW YORK.—During the year 1859, fifteen murders were committed in the city of New York, forty-four homicides, and seventy-seven suicides: total 136, being 29 more than in 1858.

VICTORIA TUBULAR BRIDGE.—This bridge, across the St. Lawrence near Montreal, for the use of the Grand Trunk railroad from Portland to Canada, is one of the greatest engineering works of the day. The river here is wide and rapid; and in spring its waters sometimes rise 20 feet, and are full of ice from 3 to 5 feet thick. To meet this tremendous pressure, the massive stone piers on which the bridge rests have large and solid stone cutwaters, like the snow-ploughs on our engines. These sloping and wedge-like cutwaters break up the masses of ice which are forced against and upon them. The entire bridge, with its approaches is two miles long, less 60 yards, being five and one-half times longer than the Britannia bridge over the Menai straits. It consists of 24 spans of 242 feet each, and one in the centre of the river of 300 feet, an immense bridge in itself. The iron tubes through which the road runs, are 60 feet above high water. The iron employed weighs over 100,000 tons.

FIRES IN THE UNITED STATES.—During the year 1859, 203 fires were reported, at each of which the loss was \$20,000 or more; total loss, \$16,053,000. By smaller fires, an additional loss of perhaps five millions was incurred. Lives were lost at 51 fires, 112 in all.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER-REPORTS are daily sent to the Smithsonian Institution at Washington, from almost all parts of the Union; and the state of the weather being indicated on a large map in the public hall, by cards of different colors, the spectator can observe where storms are occurring, and trace their progress usually towards the east. Thus, from the Cincinnati and St. Louis reports, the state of the weather at Washington may be foretold twelve hours in advance.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS, 79 in number, occurred in the United States, during the year 1859, at which 129 persons were killed and 411 injured. Total in 7 years, 903 accidents, 1,109 killed, 3,611 injured.

By 21 inland STEAM-BOAT accidents during the year, 242 lives were lost and 146 persons injured. Total in 7 years, 213 accidents, 2,304 killed, 956 injured. It thus appears that while the accidents and injuries by railroads are about four times as numerous as those by steam-boat, the deaths are but half as many.

CENTENARIANS.—Twenty-six persons are known to have died in the United States during 1859, 100 years old or more. Of these, 9 were colored persons, and one is said to have been 138 years old, another 129.

ARTESIAN WELLS.—The well at *Louisville, Ky.*, is 2,086 feet deep; diameter, 11 inches; flow of water per minute, 230 gallons; rise above the surface of the ground, 11 feet. The boring occupied 16 months. The temperature of the water is invariably 76.6 both summer and winter.

The well at *Columbus, Ohio*, had reached the depth of 1,858 feet, in January, 1859, and has since been carried several hundred feet further, making it the deepest well in existence.

FEVER AND AGUE.—Lieut. Maury maintains that the miasma occasioning this disease may be rendered harmless, by cultivating, between the marsh and the dwelling, a belt of sunflowers, hops, or any other high plant which will be growing vigorously at the season when the vegetable decay in the low grounds commences, and thus absorb and utilize the poison.

AMOUNT OF RAIN-FALL.—The registrar-general of England reported, in June 1859, "The deficiency of rain from the beginning of the year is an inch and three-fourths. The deficiency in the years 1854-8 amounting to the average fall of one year, 25 inches. From a careful examination of the fall of rain year by year from 1815, it would seem that the annual fall is becoming smaller, and that there is little probability that the large deficiency will be made up by excess in future years." This concurs with a popular belief in England that springs of water are drying up or diminishing. In the UNITED STATES, near New York the average annual fall of rain for 33 years was 43½ inches; the lowest amounts were in 1845 and 1849, when it was 32.14 and 32.47 inches.

EXPLORERS IN AFRICA AND ASIA.—At least fourteen different expeditions, of single travellers or more than one, are now exploring the interior of Africa from many points. Kriel has been sent into Asiatic Turkey by the Vienna Academy, and Rey is exploring some neglected portions of Syria and Palestine.

PLANET BETWEEN MERCURY AND THE SUN.—Within a century and a half, twenty-one reliable observations have been had of transits of Mercury over the sun's disk. In these a progressive error of small amount was noted, which led astronomers to conclude there must be some small planetary body within the orbit of Mercury. Studying therefore attentively the small spots upon the sun, an observer fifty miles from Paris, named Lescaubault, had discovered the planet in question.

TIME AND PHOTOGRAPHY.—Sun-pictures may be taken in various modes some requiring several minutes, and others only an instant. Photographs of rapidly-moving objects, such as race-horses, the waves of the sea, etc., are taken in the hundredth part of a second. In English experiments an image was taken in the ten-thousandth part of a second; and a rapidly revolving wheel was taken in so brief a space that it seemed perfectly well-defined and stationary, being illuminated by a single discharge of an electric battery, occupying according to Wheatstone, only the millionth part of a second.

UNIVERSARIES AND OFFICERS OF CHARITABLE SOCIETIES, ETC.

BOSTON.—AM. BOARD FOR FOR. MISSIONS, 1st Tues. in Oct.; Rev. Rufus Anderson, D. D., v. Selah B. Treat, Sec's; J. M. Gordon, Treas., Miss.-house, 33 Pemberton-square; Rev. Geo. Wood, Sec., A. Merwin, Agent in New York, Bible-house. AM. BAP. MISS. UNION, 4th Tues. in May; Rev. Jos. G. Warren, D. D., Sec., 33 Somerset-st. AM. EDUCA. SOC., in May; Rev. I. N. Torrey, Sec.; S. T. Farwell, Treas., 15 Cornhill. AM. TRACT SOC. (national) N. E. BRANCH, J. P. Punchard, Sec., C. E. Converse, Treas., 78 Washington-st. AM. TRACT SOC. AT BOSTON, last Wed. in May; Rev. J. W. Alvord, Rev. J. P. Warren, Sec's; Henry Hill, Treas., 28 Cornhill. MASS. HOME MISS. SOC., Rev. H. B. Hooker, D. D., Sec., Cong'l Lib. MASS. S.-S. SOC., Rev. A. C. Willard, Sec., M. H. Sargent, Treas., 13 Cornhill. AM. S.-S. UNION, N. P. Kemp, Agt., 141 Washington-st. SOUTH. AID SOC., Rev. L. H. Farnham, Sec. and Treas.

NEW YORK.—AM. BIBLE SOC., 2d Thurs. in May; Rev. John C. Brigham, D. D., Rev. Jos. Aldrich, D. D., Rev. Jas. H. McNeill, Sec's; Caleb T. Rowe, Esq., Gen. Agt., Henry Fisher, Esq., Assist. Treas., Bible-house, Astor-place. AM. AND FOR. BIB. SOC., Rev. D. C. Haynes, Cor. Sec., M. Gault, Treas., U. D. Ward, Dep. Agt., 115 Nassau-st. AM. BIBLE UNION, Wm. H. Wyckoff, D. D., Cor. Sec., Rev. C. A. Buckbee, Assist. Treas., 350 Broome-st. AM. TRACT SOC., Wed. preced. 2d Thurs. in May; Rev. Wm. A. Hallock, D. D., Rev. O. Eastman, Rev. J. M. Stevenson, D. D., Cor. Sec's; O. R. Kingsbury, Assist. Sec. and Treas., 150 Nassau-st. AM. HOME MISS. SOC., Wed. preced. 2d Thurs. in May; Rev. Milton Badger, D. D., Rev. David B. Coe, D. D., Rev. Daniel Noyes, Sec's; C. R. Robert, Treas., Benj. G. Talbert, Assist. Treas., Bible-house, Astor-place. N. BAP. HOME MISS. SOC., Rev. Benj. M. Hill, D. D., Sec., 115 Nassau-st. BOARD OF FOR. MISS. PRES. CHURCH, Hon. Walter Lowrie, Rev. John C. Lowrie, D. D., Rev. J. L. Wilson, D. D., Cor. Sec's; Wm. Rankin, Jr., Treas., 23 Centre-st. AM. AND FOR. CHRIS. UNION, Tues. preced. 2d Thurs. in May; Rev. E. R. Fairchild, D. D., Rev. A. E. Campbell, D. D., Cor. Sec's, Edward Verplanck, Gen. Ag. and Assist. Treas., 156 Chambers-st. AM. SEAMEN'S FRIEND SOC., Mond. preced. 2d Thurs. in May; Rev. H. Loomis, Rev. S. B. S. Bissell, Sec's, S. Brown, Assist. Treas., 60 Wall-st. AM. TEMP. UNION, 2d Thurs. in May, evening; Rev. J. Marsh, D. D., Cor. Sec., No. 10 Ark bank. PROT. EPIS. CHURCH MISS.—Domestic Com., Rev. R. B. Van Kleeck, D. D., Sec. and Gen. Ag., 17 Bible-house; For. Com., Rev. S. D. Denison, Sec., No. 19 Bible-house. EVAN. KNOWLEDGE SOC., Rev. H. Dyer, D. D., 11 Bible-house. METH.—Book Concern, Rev. T. Carlton and Rev. J. Porter, Agents, 200 Mulberry; Mission. Soc., Rev. J. P. Durbin, Cor. Sec., Rev. C. Carlton, Treas., 200 Mulberry-st.; S.-S. Union, Rev. D. Wise, Cor. Sec.; Tract Soc., M. E. Ch., B. Edwards, Treas.; Rev. J. Floy, D. D., Cor. Sec., 200 Mulberry-st. REF. DUTCH—Dom. Mission, Rev. A. Du Bois, Cor. Sec.; Board of pub., Wm. Ferris, Agent, 61 Franklin-st., Jno. I. Lower, Treas.; Foreign Mission, Rev. Philip Peltz, Paterson, N. J., Cor. Sec.; E. A. Hayt, 363 Broadway, Treas. SOC. FOR COLL. AND THEOL. EDUC. AT WEST, Rev. T. Baldwin, Sec., 80 Wall-st. AM. MISS. ASSO., Rev. George Whipple, and Rev. S. S. Jocelyn, Sec's; L. Tappan, Treas., Beekman-st. AM. AND FOR. ANTI-SLAVERY SOC., L. Tappan, Cor. Sec., 48 Beekman-st. N. STATE COLON. SOC., Rev. J. B. Pinney, LL. D., Cor. Sec., 27 Bible-house, Astor-place. SOUTH. S.-S. SOC., Rev. Robert Baird, D. D., Cor. Sec.; G. Hallock, Treas., 91 Wall-st. N. Y. S.-S. UNION, R. G. Pardee, Agt., 599 Broadway; and AM. S.-S. UNION, Rev. J. H. Burtis, Sec., G. S. Schofield, Agent, 599 Broadway. NEW YORK SAB. COM., Rev. R. S. Cook, 21 Bible-house.

PHILADELPHIA.—PENN. BRANCH AM. TRACT SOC., 929 Chestnut-st., Rev. H. N. Thissell, Agt. and Supt. Colp.; AM. S.-S. UNION, F. A. Packard, Esq., Rec. Sec., 112½ Chestnut-st. GEN. SEM. BOARDS—Domestic Missions, 910 Arch-st., Rev. G. W. Musgrave, D. D., Cor. Sec.; Rev. H. H. Happersett, D. D., Coörd. Sec., S. D. Powel, Esq., Treas. Board of Education, 821 Chestnut-st., Rev. C. Van Rensselaer, D. D., Cor. Sec.; Wm. Chester, D. D., Asso. Sec.; William Main, Treas. Board of Publica., 821 Chestnut-st., Rev. Wm. E. Schenck, Cor. Sec.; Rev. W. M. Engles, D. D., Editor; Jos. P. Engles, Publish. Agt.; Jas. Dunlap, Esq., Treas. AM. BAP. PUBLICA. SOC., 910 Arch-st.; Rev. B. Griffiths, Sec., Rev. J. N. Brown, Ed. Sec., Jas. S. Dickinson, Dep. Agt. and Assist. Treas. PENN. BIBLE SOC., 701 Walnut-st., Jos. H. Dulles, Sec.* PHILA. EDUCA. SOC., Tuesday in March; Chas. Brown, Sec.; Wm. Purves, Treas., 1334 Chestnut-st. PHILA. HOME MISS. SOC., 4th Tues. in April; Rev. Robert Adair, Sec., H. Perkins, Treas., 1334 Chestnut-st.

PITTSBURGH.—GEN. SYNOD OF LUTH. CHURCH. IN UNITED STATES, 3d Thurs. in May. General Lutheran Societies at the same time and place: PARENT EDUCA., HOME MISS., FOR. EXTENSION, CHURCH EXTENSION, HISTOR., and PUBLICATION SOC's.

WASHINGTON.—AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY, 3d Tues. in Jan.; Rev. R. R. Gurley, Cor. Sec.; Rev. Wm. McLain, Fin. Sec.

RICHMOND.—SOU. BAP. CONV.—For. Miss. Board, Rev. J. B. Taylor, Rev. A. M. Poindexter, Sec's; Dom. Miss. Board, Rev. J. Walker, Sec.; Bible Board, W. C. Buck, Sec., Nashville.

CHARLESTON.—SOUTHERN BAPTIST PUBLICATION SOC. Rev. I. P. Tustin, Sec.

MINISTERS' MEETINGS.—GEN. CONFERENCE IN MAINE, 3d Tues. in June. GEN. ASSO., NEW HAMPSHIRE, 4th Tues. in Aug. GEN. CONVEN. IN VERMONT, 3d Tues. in June. GEN. ASSA., Mass., 4th Tues. in June. EVAN. CONSO., R. I., 2d Tues. in June. GEN. ASSO., CONN., 3d Tues. in June. GEN. ASSO., N. Y., 3d Tues. in Sept. GEN. CONVEN. PROT. EPIS. CH., 1st Wed. in Oct. GEN. ASSEMBLY PRES. CHURCH, 3d Thurs. in May. GEN. CONF. M. E. CHURCH, every 4th year from 1860. GEN. SYNOD REF. DUTCH CHURCH, on the 1st Wed. in June.

YEARLY MEETINGS OF FRIENDS.—NEW ENG., Newport, R. I. Second day after 2d Sixth day in Sixth mo. NEW YORK, Sixth day after 4th First day in Fifth mo. PHIL., third Second day in Fourth mo. BALTI., last Second day but one in Tenth mo. NORTH CAROLINA, New Garden, Wilford Co., Second day after first First day in Eleventh mo. OHIO, Mt. Pleasant, Second day after 1st First day in Ninth mo. INDIANA, Whitewater, on Fifth day preced. first First day in Tenth mo.

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" 50	0 0 2	0 3 0	" 7	0 3 5	0 42 0	" 50	0 25 0	3 00 0
Dolla. 1	0 0 5	0 6 0	" 8	0 4 0	0 48 0	" 60	0 30 0	3 60 0
" 2	0 1 0	0 12 0	" 9	0 4 5	0 54 0	" 70	0 35 0	4 20 0
" 3	0 1 5	0 18 0	" 10	0 5 0	0 60 0	" 80	0 40 0	4 80 0
" 4	0 2 0	0 24 0	" 21	0 10 0	1 20 0	" 90	0 45 0	5 40 0
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MINING ENTERPRISE.—The deepest coal-pit in England has recently been opened, after nearly 12 years' labor. The shaft is 686½ yards deep, and its sinking cost some \$500,000. The seam of coal is 4 ft. 8½ in. thick, and is calculated to yield 500 tons a day for 30 years. The shaft is 12½ feet in diameter, and near the bottom 19 feet. Here it meets an "incline" nearly half a mile long.

IRON STEAM-RAM.—The English government have built an immense wrought-iron steamer, of such strength, massiveness, and power of engine, as to be able to run down even the Great Eastern. Her extreme length is 380 feet; breadth, 58 feet; depth, 41 feet; tonnage, 6,177 tons; weight of the empty hull, 5,700 tons. The engines are of 1,250 horse power, and her entire weight at sea, 9,000 tons, may be driven against a hostile ship, at the rate of 16 miles an hour. She is covered with armor-plates and timber so as to be invulnerable, while carrying 36 Armstrong guns, each capable of throwing a 100-lb. ball nearly six miles. Experiments made in France seem to show that no plating can withstand the shot thrown from rifled cannon.

THE PHONAUTOGRAPH, recently invented in France, is a tube enlarged at one end like a trumpet, to concentrate sounds, which are conveyed to a thin membrane tightly stretched over the other end. An extremely light pencil attached to and vibrating with this membrane, reports these vibrations on a band of paper covered with lampblack and unrolled by clockwork. This invention is yet in its infancy; but it is asserted to be capable of eventually superseding every species of stenography, and registering for future generations not the words only, but the very tones of our orators.

The longest **BALLOON VOYAGE** ever made was that by four persons, on July 1 and 2, 1859, from St. Louis, Mo., to Henderson, N. Y. The entire distance of 1,150 miles was travelled in less than 20 hours—nearly a mile per minute.

THE MAELSTROM on the coast of Norway, so terrible in the view of early navigators, is an actual existence, and is sometimes dangerous. Vast whirls are formed by the setting in and out of the tides between Lofoden and Mosken, quiet at high and low tides, and most violent midway between. Small vessels are not safe near it at the time of its strongest action, even in serene weather; and though large vessels may then pass it safely, yet it is perilous to them in stormy weather, when gales from the sea and the land breezes sometimes force two mighty opposing currents into collision. The whirls do not swallow up a vessel, but toss it about till it fills or is dashed on the shoals.

FALLS IN CALIFORNIA.—In the deep valley Yo-hamite, in this wonderful country, are several falls far surpassing in height the falls of Niagara. At the lower end of the valley is the cascade called the Bridal Veil, the water pouring over the rocky wall a distance of nine hundred feet. Two or three miles beyond are the Yo-hamite Falls, where the water falls in three plunges a distance of twenty-eight hundred feet, the first leap being nearly 1,800 feet, the next 400 feet, and the last 600 feet. In looking from the bottom of the gorge at the immense height from which the water descends, the stream, which is 87 feet in breadth at the top, seems to be only a foot and a half in breadth. Further up the stream is another fall of 300 feet. Still further is another of 600 feet. Half a mile beyond is still another thundering cataract called the Nevada Fall, nearly 800 feet in height, shut in by mountains thousands of feet high.

GOVERNMENT CHAPLAINS.—Since the beginning of the United States government, there have been 256 chaplains chosen for the army and navy, 125 of whom were Episcopalians, 11 Presbyterians, 36 Methodists, 21 Baptists, 12 Congregationalists, 5 Roman-catholics, 2 Unitarians, and 1 each from the Reformed Dutch, Lutherans, and Universalists. There are at present 28 Episcopalians, 6 Presbyterians, 5 Methodists, and 4 Congregationalists.

MARINE DISASTERS.—The total number of American sea-going vessels reported during 1859 as lost or missing was 402, valued at \$5,599,000, being an increase over the previous year of 114 vessels, and \$1,128,000 in value. Of the whole number 8 were steamers, 84 ships, 48 barks, 64 brigs, and 193 schooners.

MEMORANDA FOR 1861.

JAN. 1. Circum.; 6, Epiph.; 13, 1st S. aft. Epiph.; 20, 2d S. aft. Epiph.; 25, Conv. of St. Paul; 27, Septua. S. **FEB. 2.** Purif. of Vir. Mary; 3, Sexagesima S.; 10, Quinquagesima S.; 13, Ash-Wednesday; 17, 1st S. in Lent; 24, St. Mathias, and 2d S. in Lent. **MARCH 3,** 3d S. in Lent; 10, 4th S. in Lent; 17, 5th S. in Lent; 24, 6th S. in Lent; 25, Annun. of Vir. Mary; 29, Good-Friday; 31, Easter S. **APRIL 1,** Easter Mon.; 2, Easter Tues. 7, 1st S. aft. Easter; 14, 2d S. aft. Easter; 21, 3d S. aft. Easter; 25, St. Mark; 28, 4th S. aft. Easter. **MAY 1,** Sts. Philip and James; 5, 5th S. aft. Easter; 9, Ascension; 12, 6th S. aft. Easter; 19, Whit-Sunday; 26, Trinity-Sunday. **JUNE 2,** 1st S. aft. Trin.; 9, 2d S. aft. Trin.; 11, St. Barnabas; 16, 3d S. aft. Trin.; 23, 4th S. aft. Trin.; 21, Nativ. of St. John the Baptist; 29, St. Peter; 30, 5th S. aft. Trin. **JULY 7,** 6th S. aft. Trin.; 14, 7th S. aft. Trin.; 21, 8th S. aft. Trin.; 25, St. James; 28, 9th S. aft. Trin. **AUG. 4,** 10th S. aft. Trin.; 11, 11th S. aft. Trin.; 18, 12th S. aft. Trin.; 21, St. Bartholomew; 25, 13th S. aft. Trin. **SEPT. 1,** 14th S. aft. Trin.; 8, 15th S. aft. Trin.; 15, 16th S. aft. Trin.; 21, St. Matthew; 22, 17th S. aft. Trin.; 29, St. Michael and All. Angels, and 18th S. aft. Trin. **OCT. 6,** 19th S. aft. Trin.; 13, 20th S. aft. Trin.; 18, St. Luke; 20, 21st S. aft. Trin.; 27, 22d S. aft. Trin.; 23, Sts. Simon and Jude. **NOV. 1,** All-Saints; 2, 23d S. aft. Trin.; 10, 24th S. aft. Trin.; 17, 25th S. aft. Trin.; 24, 26th S. aft. Trin.; 30, St. Andrew. **DEC. 1,** 1st S. in Advent; 8, 2d S. in Advent; 15, 3d S. in Advent; 21, St. Thomas; 22, 4th S. in Advent; 25, Christmas; 26, St. Stephen; 27, St. John Evan.; 28, Holy Innocents.

RATES OF POSTAGE.

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WEEKLY PAPERS to subscribers in the county, free. Papers and periodicals not over $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. within the state, $\frac{1}{2}$ ct.; out of the state $\frac{1}{2}$ ct., if paid quarterly in advance. Small papers, monthly or oftener, and pamphlets not over 16 pp. 8vo. in packages weighing $\frac{1}{2}$ pound or more, if prepaid by stamps to one address, $\frac{1}{2}$ ct. per oz. Papers not prepaid, double the above rates. Books not over 4 pounds, 1 ct. per oz. under 3,000 miles; if over, 2 cts. Papers, etc., closely sealed, or with additional printing or writing on them or the wrappers, pay letter postage. Publishers of periodicals exchange one copy free; and may enclose bills and receipts to subscribers.

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THE CHRISTIAN ALMANAC,

AND

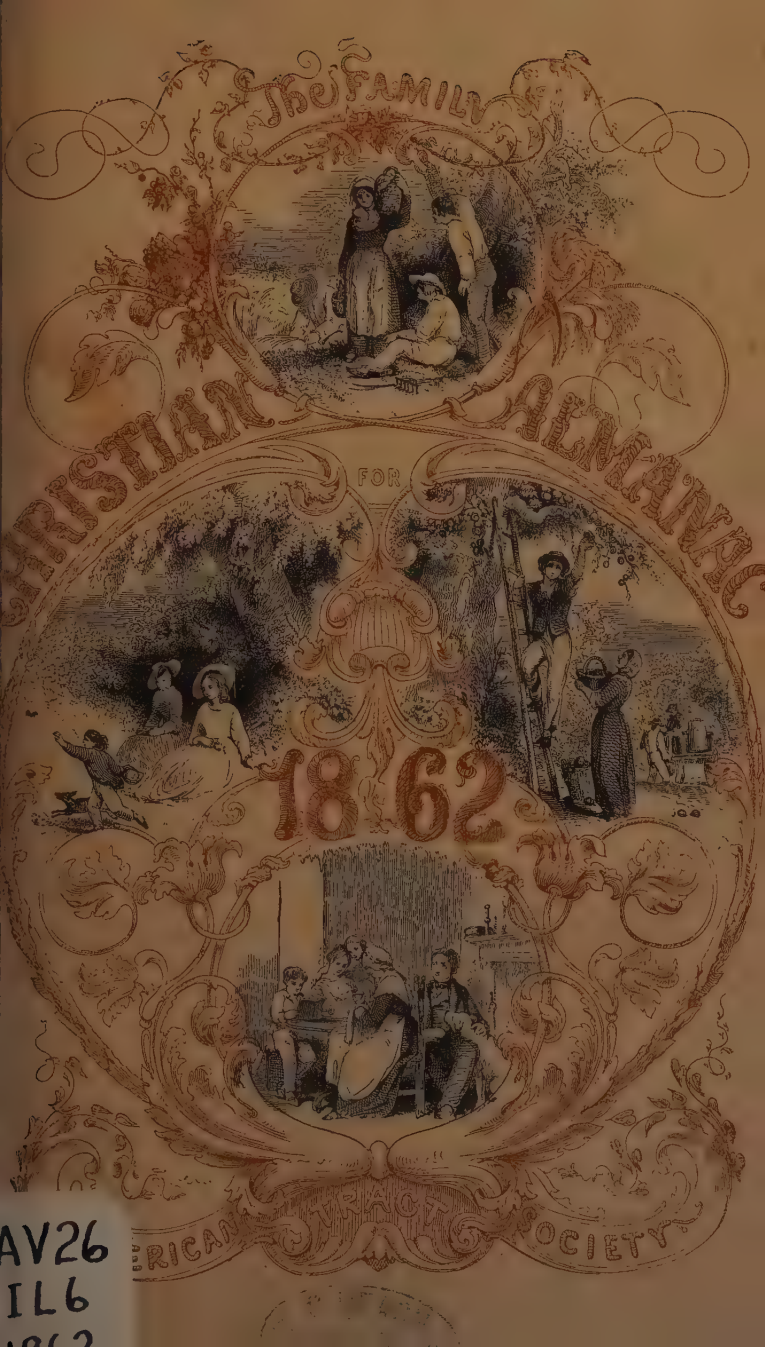
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1862

PERPETUAL ALMANAC.

EXPLANATION.		CENTURIES.		ODD YEARS.		EXPLANATION.									
Look at the top for the century ; then to the right or the left for the odd year ; and in a line with that, directly under the century, is the Dominical Letter for the year.						N. B. Every Leap-Year has two Dominical Letters ; the latter only is designated in this table, as the first serves only till the close of February : e. g., 1848 has B and A. At the beginning of every century Leap-Year is omitted, except every fourth century—1000, 2000 etc., being Leap-Years, and the intervening three centuries exempt from the common rule.									
Under the given Dominical Letter in the lower part of the table, find the day of the week, and in a line with it, in the calendar, you have the day of the month.	1	6	17	23	28	34	45	2000		2100		2200		2300	
	2	7	12	18	29	35	40	46	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
	3	8	13	19	24	30	41	47	G	A	B	C	D	E	F
	4	9	14	25	31	36	42		F	G	A	B	C	D	E
	5	10	15	20	26	37	43	48	E	F	G	A	B	C	D
	1	11	21	27	32	38	49	C	D	E	F	G	A	B	
	2	12	22	28	33	39	44	B	C	D	E	F	G	A	
	3	13	23	29	34	40	45								
	4	14	24	30	35	41	46								
	5	15	25	31	36	42									
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	10	20	30	36	41	47									
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DOMINICAL LETTERS.

FEBRUARY 28.		APRIL 30.		MAY 31.		JUNE 30.		JULY 31.		AUGUST 31.		SEPTEMBER 30. DECEMBER.	
1	8 15 22 29	2	9 1	0	7 14 21 28	S	Mon.	4	11 18 25	2	9 16 23 30	6	13 20 27
2	9 16 23 30	3	10 1 14	1	8 15 22 29	Mon.	Tu.	5	12 19 26	3	10 17 24 31	7	14 21 28
3	10 17 24 31	4	11 1 15	2	9 16 23 30	Tu.	We.	6	13 20 27	4	11 18 25	1	8 15 22 29
4	11 18 25	5	12 19 26	3	10 17 24 31	We.	Th.	7	14 21 28	5	12 19 26	2	9 16 23 30
5	12 19 26	6	13 20 27	4	11 18 25	Th.	Fr.	8	15 22 29	6	13 20 27	3	10 17 24 31
6	13 20 27	7	14 21 28	5	12 19 26	Fr.	Sa.	9	16 23 30	7	14 21 28	4	11 18 25
7	14 21 28	8	15 22 29	6	13 20 27	Sa.	Mon.	10	17 24 31	8	15 22 29	5	12 19 26
8	15 22 29	9	16 23 30	7	14 21 28	Mon.	Tu.	11	18 25	9	16 23 30	6	13 20 27
9	16 23 30	10	17 24 31	8	15 22 29	Tu.	We.	12	19 26	10	17 24 31	7	14 21 28
10	17 24 31	11	18 25	9	16 23 30	We.	Th.	13	20 27	11	18 25	8	15 22 29
11	18 25	12	19 26	10	17 24 31	Th.	Fr.	14	21 28	12	19 26	9	16 23 30
12	19 26	13	20 27	11	18 25	Fr.	Sa.	15	22 29	13	20 27	10	17 24 31
13	20 27	14	21 28	12	19 26	Sa.	Mon.	16	23 30	14	21 28	11	18 25
14	21 28	15	22 29	13	20 27	Mon.	Tu.	17	24 31	15	22 29	12	19 26
15	22 29	16	23 30	14	21 28	Tu.	We.	18	25	16	23 30	13	20 27
16	23 30	17	24 31	15	22 29	We.	Th.	19	26	17	24 31	14	21 28
17	24 31	18	25	16	23 30	Th.	Fr.	20	27	18	25	15	22 29
18	25	19	26	17	24 31	Fr.	Sa.	21	28	19	26	16	23 30
19	26	20	27	18	25	Sa.	Mon.	22	29	20	27	17	24 31
20	27	21	28	19	26	Mon.	Tu.	23	30	21	28	18	25
21	28	22	29	20	27	Tu.	We.	24	31	22	29	19	26
22	29	23	30	21	28	We.	Th.	25		23	30	20	27
23	30	24	31	22	29	Th.	Fr.	26		24	31	21	28
24	31	25		23		Fr.	Sa.	27		25		22	29
25		26		24		Sa.	Mon.	28		26		23	30
26		27		25		Mon.	Tu.	29		27		24	31
27		28		26		Tu.	We.	30		28		25	
28		29		27		We.	Th.			29		26	
29		30		28		Th.	Fr.			30		27	
30				29		Fr.	Sa.					28	
31				30		Sa.	Mon.					29	

A gentleman who has used the above style of Almanac for a number of years, says, "A very little time and attention will make one perfectly familiar with its use." Some of its advantages are, 1. Its *convenient size and form*. 2. Its *simplicity*. 3. Its *infallible certainty* in reckoning remote periods, as well as those which are near. 4. Its *equal application to time past and time to come*.

THE
ILLUSTRATED
FAMILY CHRISTIAN ALMANAC
FOR
THE UNITED STATES,
FOR
THE YEAR OF OUR LORD AND SAVIOUR JESUS CHRIST
1862,

BEING THE SECOND AFTER BISSEXTILE, AND UNTIL JULY 4TH, THE 86TH YEAR
OF THE INDEPENDENCE OF THE UNITED STATES.

CALCULATED FOR
BOSTON, NEW YORK, WASHINGTON, AND CHARLESTON,
AND
FOUR PARALLELS OF LATITUDE.
ADAPTED FOR USE THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

WITH
VALUABLE STATISTICAL INFORMATION CHIEFLY FROM ORIGINAL SOURCES.

ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS IN EQUAL, OR CLOCK TIME,

BY SAMUEL H. WRIGHT,
DUNDEE, YATES COUNTY, NEW YORK.

BOSTON, Lat. $42^{\circ} 21' N$; Long. $71^{\circ} 4' W$.
NEW YORK, Lat. $40^{\circ} 42' 40'' N$; Long. $74^{\circ} 1' W$.
WASHINGTON, Lat. $38^{\circ} 53' N$; Long. $77^{\circ} W$.
CHARLESTON, Lat. $32^{\circ} 47' N$; Long. $79^{\circ} 57' W$.

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Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1861, by O. R. KINGSBURY, in the Clerk's Office of District Court for the Southern District of New York.

ECLIPSES FOR THE YEAR 1862.

There will be five Eclipses this year, as follows:

I. A total Eclipse of the Moon just before and after midnight of June 11. Size, 14.4 digits. See the table below.

II. A partial Eclipse of the Sun, June 27, in the morning. Invisible in America, but visible in the Indian ocean.

III. A partial Eclipse of the Sun, November 21. Invisible in America, but visible in the great Southern ocean.

IV. A total Eclipse of the Moon early in the morning of December 6. Visible in America. Size 16.98 digits. See the table below.

V. A partial Eclipse of the Sun, December 20. Invisible in America, but visible in Asia generally.

TABLE OF THE ECLIPSES OF THE MOON.

PRINCIPAL PLACES.	Eclipse of June 11-12.		Eclipse of December 6.		PRINCIPAL PLACES.	Eclipse of June 11-12.		Eclipse of December 6.	
	Begin.	Ends.	Begin.	Ends.		Begin.	Ends.	Begin.	Ends.
Halifax, N. S.	H. M. 0 23m	H. M. 3 46	H. M. 1 31	H. M. 4 12	Panama, N. G.	H. M. 11 25ev	H. M. 2 42	H. M. 0 28	H. M. 4 12
Augusta, Me.	0 29	3 21	1 6	4 56	Pittsburg, Pa.	11 22	2 39	0 25	4 12
Brunswick, Me.	0 1	3 19	1 4	4 54	Charleston, S. C.	11 18	2 35	0 21	4 12
Portland, Me.	11 58ev	3 16	1 1	4 51	Chagres, N. G.	11 16	2 33	0 19	4 12
Boston, Mass.	11 57	3 15	1 0	4 50	Savannah, Ga.	11 13	2 30	0 16	4 12
Cambridge, Mass.	11 56	3 14	0 59	4 49	Columbia, S. C.	11 10	2 27	0 13	4 12
Quebec, C. E.	11 52	3 10	0 55	4 45	St. Augustine, Fla.	11 5	2 22	0 8	4 12
Providence, R. I.	11 50	3 8	0 53	4 43	Havana, Cuba.	11 4	2 21	0 7	4 12
Lowell, Mass.	11 48	3 6	0 51	4 41	Detroit, Mich.	11 0	2 17	0 3	4 12
Newport, R. I.	11 47	3 5	0 50	4 40	Columbus, Ohio.	10 58	2 15	0 1	4 12
Concord, N. H.	11 44	3 2	0 47	4 37	Cincinnati, Ohio.	10 55	2 12	eve 5th	4 12
Montpelier, Vt.	11 42	3 0	0 45	4 35	Lansing, Mich.	10 52	2 9	11 58	4 12
Hartford, Conn.	11 40	2 58	0 43	4 33	Lexington, Ky.	10 51	2 8	11 55	4 12
Springfield, Mass.	11 38	2 56	0 41	4 31	Tallahassee, Fla.	10 49	2 6	11 54	4 12
New Haven, Conn.	11 36	2 54	0 39	4 29	Frankfort, Ky.	10 44	2 1	11 47	4 12
Montreal, C. E.	11 35	2 53	0 38	4 28	Louisville, Ky.	10 42	1 59	11 45	4 12
Troy, N. Y.	11 34	2 52	0 37	4 27	Indianapolis, Ind.	10 40	1 57	11 43	4 12
Albany, N. Y.	11 33	2 50	0 36	4 25	Nashville, Tenn.	10 37	1 54	11 40	4 12
Hudson, N. Y.	11 32	2 49	0 35	4 24	Chicago, Ill.	10 35	1 52	11 38	4 12
New York, N. Y.	11 31	2 48	0 34	4 23	Tuscaloosa, Ala.	10 34	1 51	11 37	4 12
Schenectady, N. Y.	11 30	2 47	0 33	4 22	Mobile, Ala.	10 28	1 45	11 31	4 12
Newburg, N. Y.	11 29	2 46	0 32	4 21	Madison, Wis.	10 21	1 38	11 24	4 12
Po'keepsie, N. Y.	11 28	2 45	0 31	4 20	Springfield, Wis.	10 16	1 33	11 19	4 12
Trenton, N. J.	11 27	2 44	0 30	4 19	New Orleans, La.	9 48	1 5	10 51	4 12
Philadelphia, Pa.	11 26	2 43	0 29	4 18	Jackson, Miss.	8 48	0 5	9 51	4 12
Utica, N. Y.	11 25	2 42	0 28	4 17	St. Louis, Mo.	8 45	0 2	9 48	4 12
Baltimore, Md.	11 24	2 41	0 27	4 16	Galena, Ill.	11th.			
Auburn, N. Y.	11 23	2 40	0 26	4 15	Natchez, Miss.	11 59	9 45		
Annapolis, Md.	11 22	2 39	0 25	4 14	Baton Rouge, La.	11 54	9 40		
Harrisburg, Pa.	11 21	2 38	0 24	4 13	Iowa City, Iowa.				
Kingston, C. W.	11 20	2 37	0 23	4 12	Jefferson City, Mo.				
Washington, D. C.	11 19	2 36	0 22	4 11	Little Rock, Ark.				
Dundee, N. Y.	11 18	2 35	0 21	4 10	Vera Cruz, Texas.				
Geneva, N. Y.	11 17	2 34	0 20	4 9	Metamoros, Tex.				
Canandaigua, N. Y.	11 16	2 33	0 19	4 8	Austin, Texas.				
Frederickton, Va.	11 15	2 32	0 18	4 7	Mexico.				
Petersburg, Va.	11 14	2 31	0 17	4 6	Santa Fe, N. M.				
Richmond, Va.	11 13	2 30	0 16	4 5	Oregon City, Oregon.				
Rochester, N. Y.	11 12	2 29	0 15	4 4	Monterey, Cal.				
Buffalo, N. Y.	11 11	2 28	0 14	4 3	San Francisco, Cal.				
Raleigh, N. C.	11 10	2 27	0 13	4 2	Astoria, Oregon.				
Toronto, C. W.	11 9	2 26	0 12	4 1					
Georgetown, S. C.	11 8	2 25	0 11	4 0					

Total Eclipse begins 1 hour and 7 minutes after beginning, and lasts 1h. 17m. Total duration, 3h. 17m.

The Eclipse of December 6 becomes total 1h. 9m. after the beginning, and lasts 1h. 32m. Total duration, 3h. 49m.

CHRONOLOGICAL CYCLES.

Dominical Letter, E; Golden Number, 1; Jewish Lunar Cycle, 17; Epact —; Solar Cycle, 23; Roman Indiction, 5; Julian Period, 6,575.

MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

Venus will be Evening Star until February 25, then Morning Star until December 10. Mars will be Morning Star until October 5. Jupiter will be Morning Star until March 13, then Evening Star until October 1. Saturn will be Morning Star until March 9, then Evening Star until September 18, then Morning Star.

MERCURY.

This Planet will be visible in the west soon after sunset, about February 7, June 3, and September 30; and in the east before sunrise, about March 29, July 9, and November 15.

EQUINOXES AND SOLSTICES FOR 1862.

	D.	H.	M.		D.	H.	M.
Vernal Equinox . . .	March	20	3	37 ev.	Autumnal Equinox . .	Sept.	23 2 20 mo.
Summer Solstice . . .	June	21	0	12 ev.	Winter Solstice	Dec.	21 8 12 ev.

PHENOMENA FOR 1862.

JANUARY 2, ♀ stationary; 10, ☽ apogee; 11, ♀ sup. ☉; 13, ☽ high; 21, ♀ brightest; 25, ☽ perigee and lowest. FEB. 1, ♀'s rings reappear; 6, ☽ apogee; 11, ♀ gr. elong. E.; 12, ♀ ☉ ☿; 17, ♀ stat.; 19, ☽ perigee; 22, ☽ lowest; 25, ♀ inf. conj.; 26, ♀ inf. ☉ ☿. MARCH 6, ☽ apogee; 8, ☽ highest; 9, ♂ ☉ ☿; 11, ♀ stationary; 13, ♀ ☉ ☿; 18, ☽ perigee; 20, Spring begins; 21, ☽ lowest; 24, ♀ gr. elong. W. APRIL 2, ♀ brightest; 3, ☽ apogee; 4, ☽ highest; 16, ☽ perigee; 17, ☽ lowest. MAY 1, ☽ apogee; 6, ♀ gr. elong. W.; 13, ☽ perigee; 14, ♀ stat.; 15, ☽ lowest; 27, ♂ ☉ ☿; 28, ☽ apogee; 30, ☽ high. JUNE 6, ♀ gr. elong. W.; 7, ♀ ☉ ☿; 9, ♀ ☉ ☿; 11, ☽ perigee; 19, ♀ stat.; 21, Summer begins; 24, ☽ apogee; 25, ☽ highest. JULY 1, ☉ in apogee; 3, ♀ inf. ☉ ☿; 9, ☽ perigee; 11, ♀ stat.; 21, ☽ apogee; 22, ☽ highest; 24, ♀ gr. elong. W. AUG. 5, ☽ lowest; 11, ☽ perigee; 13, reappearance of ♀'s ring; 18, ☽ apogee and highest; 19, ♀ sup. ☉ ☿. SEPT. 1, ☽ perigee and lowest; 2, ♂ stat.; 3, ♀ ☉ ☿; 9, ♀ ☉ ☿; 11, ☽ in apogee and highest; 18, ♀ ☉ ☿; 23, Autumn begins; 27, ☽ perigee; 25, ☽ lowest. OCT. 1, ♀ ☉ ☿; 3, ♀ gr. elong. E.; 5, ♂ ☉ ☿; 7, ♀ ☉ ☿; 13, ☽ apogee; 15, ♀ stat.; 18, ♀ ☉ ☿; 24, ☽ perigee; 25, ☽ low; 27, ♀ inf. ☉ ☿; 31, ♀ ☉ ☿. NOV. 4, ♀ stat.; 7, ♂ stat.; 8, ☽ highest; 10, ☽ apogee; 12, gr. elong. W.; 15, ☽ perigee and lowest. DEC. 5, ☽ high; 7, ☽ apogee; 9, ♀ in aphelion; 10, ♀ sup. ☉ ☿; 16, ♀ aphelion; 19, ☽ perigee and lowest; 22, ♀ sup. ☉ ☿; 26, ♀ ☉ ☿.

CHARACTERS.

☉ ☉ Sun; ☽ Moon; ♀ Mercury; ♀ Venus; ⊕ Earth; ♂ Mars; ♀ Jupiter; ♀ Saturn; ♀ Uranus; ☉ same longitude, or near each other; ☐ 90° apart; ☿ opposition, or 180° apart.

SIGNS OF THE ZODIAC.—♈ Aries; ♉ Taurus; ♊ Gemini; ♋ Cancer; ♌ Leo; ♍ Virgo; ♎ Libra; ♏ Scorpio; ♐ Sagittarius; ♑ Capricorn; ♒ Aquarius; ♓ Pisces.

ASPECTS AND NODES.—☉ Conjunction; * Sextile, 60 degrees; ☐ Quartile, 90 degrees; △ Trine, 120 degrees; ☿ Opposition; ♋ Ascending Node; ♏ Descending Node.

NOTE.—The Sun's declination in the tables for each month, for the instant his centre is on the meridian of Washington.

DURATION OF THE SEASONS, ETC.

	D.	H.	M.		D.	H.
Sun in Winter Signs.....	89	1	10	Tropical Year.....	365	5
Sun in Spring Signs.....	92	20	35	Sun north of Equator.....	186	10
Sun in Summer Signs.....	93	14	8	Sun south of Equator.....	178	19
Sun in Autumnal Signs.....	89	17	52	Difference.....	7	15

TRUE TIME.

Two kinds of time are used in Almanacs; *clock* or *mean-time* in some, and *apparent* or *sun-time* in others. *Clock-time* is always *right*, while *sun-time* varies every day. People generally suppose it is twelve o'clock when the sun is on the meridian, or at a properly made noon-mark. But this is a mistake. The sun is seldom on the meridian *at twelve o'clock*; indeed, this is the case only on four days in the year: namely, April 15, June 15, September 1, and December 24. In this Almanac, as in most other Almanacs, the time used is *clock-time*. The time when the sun is on the meridian or at the noon-mark, is also given for the 1st, 9th, 17th, and 25th days of each month, at the right hand of the top of each calendar page. This affords a ready means of obtaining correct time and for setting a clock by using a noon-mark, adding or subtracting as the sun is slow or fast.

Old-fashioned Almanacs, which use *apparent* time, give the rising and setting of the sun's *centre*, and make no allowance for the effect of the refraction of the sun's rays by the atmosphere. The more modern and improved Almanacs, which use *clock-time*, give the rising and setting of the sun's *upper limb*, and duly allow for refraction.

THE SOLAR SYSTEM.

The *Sun* is the source of light and heat to our system. Its true diameter is upwards of 887,000 miles; its bulk is 1,384,000 times greater than the Earth, and 700 times greater than that of all the planets and satellites together. It revolves on its axis in about 25 days 7 hours and 48 minutes.

Mercury is the nearest planet to the Sun, being about 36,890,000 miles from it. It performs its revolution round the Sun in 87 days 23 hours, which is the length of its year. The diameter of Mercury is about 2,950 miles; its bulk 1-16th of the Earth.

Venus.—Distance from the Sun 68,000,000 miles; the length of its year is 225 days 16 hours; the rotation on its axis is 23 hours 21 minutes. Its diameter is about 7,800 miles; its bulk is about 9-10ths that of the Earth.

The *Earth* is also one of the planets that revolve about the Sun. Its mean distance is about 95,000,000 miles, and its diameter about 7,912 miles.

Mars.—Distance from the Sun 145,205,000 miles; the length of its year is 687 days 23½ hours; its true diameter is about 4,500 miles, which is rather more than half the diameter of the Earth.

The Asteroids.—Very small planets between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter. Up to this time 62 have been discovered, of which Vesta, Juno, Ceres, and Pallas are the largest; but all are invisible to the naked eye. They revolve at the distance of two or three hundred millions of miles from the Sun, and in periods from three to five years.

Jupiter.—Mean distance from the Sun 495,917,000 miles; performs its revolution in 4,334 days 15 hours; its true diameter is 88,000 miles, and its bulk is 1,300 times that of the Earth. Length of its day, 9 hours and 56 minutes. Jupiter has four satellites or moons.

Saturn.—Distance from the Sun about 909,000,000 miles; the length of its year is 10,755 days; its true diameter is 73,000 miles; its bulk is 95 times that of the Earth. Saturn has eight satellites, and is also surrounded with a double ring.

Uranus.—Mean distance from the Sun about 1,829,000,000 miles; it performs its revolution in about 84 years. This planet has six satellites.

Neptune, the most remote and latest discovered planet, is 2,864,000,000 of miles from the Sun. It is 35,000 miles in diameter; revolves around the Sun in 104 years; and has at least one satellite.

2d MONTH.

FEBRUARY, 1862.

28 DAYS.

MOON'S PHASES.		BOSTON.	NEW YORK.	WASH'TON.	CHARLES'N.	Sun on Merid or noon mark			
	D.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	D.	H.	M.	S.
First Quarter	6	3 27 ev.	3 15 ev.	3 3 ev.	2 52 ev.	1	12	13	55
Full Moon	14	0 22 ev.	0 10 ev.	11 58 mo.	11 47 mo.	9	12	14	30
Third Quarter	21	9 27 mo.	9 15 mo.	9 3 mo.	8 52 mo.	17	12	14	16
New Moon	28	0 5 ev.	11 53 mo.	11 41 mo.	11 30 mo.	25	12	13	16

CALENDAR FOR CHARLES'N; NORTH Carolina, Tennessee, Geo., Alabama, Missis- sippi, and Louisiana.		SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON SETS.	H. M.	H. M.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON SETS.	H. M.	H. M.
1	Sa	7 6	5 22	8 29	6 56	5 32	8 29	9 17	3 27	ev.	3 15
2	Mo	7 7	5 23	9 30	6 55	5 33	9 26	9 33	0 22	ev.	0 10
3	Tu	7 7	4 52	10 29	6 54	5 34	10 22	10 33	9 27	mo.	9 15
4	We	7 7	3 52	11 29	6 54	5 35	11 18	11 17	0 5	ev.	11 53
5	Th	7 7	2 52	morn.	6 53	5 36	morn.	morn.			
6	Fr	7 7	1 52	0 27	6 52	5 37	0 14	0 4			
7	Sa	7 7	0 52	1 23	6 51	5 38	1 8	0 54			
8	Su	6 59	5 29	2 19	6 50	5 39	2 5	1 54			
9	Mo	6 58	5 30	3 11	6 49	5 40	2 53	2 50			
10	Tu	6 57	5 31	4 0	6 48	5 41	3 43	3 51			
11	We	6 56	5 32	4 39	6 47	5 42	4 23	4 48			
12	Th	6 55	5 34	5 23	6 46	5 43	5 10	5 41			
13	Fr	6 54	5 35	5 59	6 45	5 44	5 48	6 27			
14	Sa	6 53	5 36	rises.	6 44	5 45	rises.	7 7			
15	Su	6 51	5 37	7 4	6 43	5 46	7 4	7 51			
16	Mo	6 50	5 38	8 12	6 42	5 47	8 9	8 33			
17	Tu	6 49	5 39	9 20	6 41	5 47	9 14	9 14			
18	We	6 48	5 40	10 31	6 40	5 48	10 20	9 56			
19	Th	6 47	5 41	11 42	6 39	5 49	11 28	10 46			
20	Fr	6 45	5 42	morn.	6 38	5 50	morn.	11 42			
21	Sa	6 44	5 43	0 53	6 37	5 51	0 36	ev. 56			
22	Su	6 43	5 44	1 59	6 36	5 51	1 41	1 57			
23	Mo	6 42	5 46	2 58	6 35	5 52	2 40	3 8			
24	Tu	6 40	5 47	3 49	6 34	5 53	3 33	4 15			
25	We	6 39	5 48	4 31	6 33	5 54	4 18	5 6			
26	Th	6 38	5 49	5 8	6 32	5 55	5 48	6 6			
27	Fr	6 36	5 50	5 39	6 31	5 56	5 33	6 46			
28	Sa	6 34	5 51	6 30	6 30	5 57	6 26	7 26			

CALENDAR FOR WASHINGTON; Mary'd, Virg'a, Ken'y, Missour, and California.		SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON SETS.	H. M.	H. M.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON SETS.	H. M.	H. M.
1	Sa	7 6	5 22	8 29	6 56	5 32	8 29	9 17	3 27	ev.	3 15
2	Mo	7 7	5 23	9 30	6 55	5 33	9 26	9 33	0 22	ev.	0 10
3	Tu	7 7	4 52	10 29	6 54	5 34	10 22	10 33	9 27	mo.	9 15
4	We	7 7	3 52	11 29	6 54	5 35	11 18	11 17	0 5	ev.	11 53
5	Th	7 7	2 52	morn.	6 53	5 36	morn.	morn.			
6	Fr	7 7	1 52	0 27	6 52	5 37	0 14	0 4			
7	Sa	7 7	0 52	1 23	6 51	5 38	1 8	0 54			
8	Su	6 59	5 29	2 19	6 50	5 39	2 5	1 54			
9	Mo	6 58	5 30	3 11	6 49	5 40	2 53	2 50			
10	Tu	6 57	5 31	4 0	6 48	5 41	3 43	3 51			
11	We	6 56	5 32	4 39	6 47	5 42	4 23	4 48			
12	Th	6 55	5 34	5 23	6 46	5 43	5 10	5 41			
13	Fr	6 54	5 35	5 59	6 45	5 44	5 48	6 27			
14	Sa	6 53	5 36	rises.	6 44	5 45	rises.	7 7			
15	Su	6 51	5 37	7 4	6 43	5 46	7 4	7 51			
16	Mo	6 50	5 38	8 12	6 42	5 47	8 9	8 33			
17	Tu	6 49	5 39	9 20	6 41	5 47	9 14	9 14			
18	We	6 48	5 40	10 31	6 40	5 48	10 20	9 56			
19	Th	6 47	5 41	11 42	6 39	5 49	11 28	10 46			
20	Fr	6 45	5 42	morn.	6 38	5 50	morn.	11 42			
21	Sa	6 44	5 43	0 53	6 37	5 51	0 36	ev. 56			
22	Su	6 43	5 44	1 59	6 36	5 51	1 41	1 57			
23	Mo	6 42	5 46	2 58	6 35	5 52	2 40	3 8			
24	Tu	6 40	5 47	3 49	6 34	5 53	3 33	4 15			
25	We	6 39	5 48	4 31	6 33	5 54	4 18	5 6			
26	Th	6 38	5 49	5 8	6 32	5 55	5 48	6 6			
27	Fr	6 36	5 50	5 39	6 31	5 56	5 33	6 46			
28	Sa	6 34	5 51	6 30	6 30	5 57	6 26	7 26			

Day of Month.	Day of Week.
1	Sa
2	Mo
3	Tu
4	We
5	Th
6	Fr
7	Sa
8	Su
9	Mo
10	Tu
11	We
12	Th
13	Fr
14	Sa
15	Su
16	Mo
17	Tu
18	We
19	Th
20	Fr
21	Sa
22	Su
23	Mo
24	Tu
25	We
26	Th
27	Fr
28	Sa

CALENDAR FOR N. YORK CITY; PHILADELPHIA, Conn., New Jersey, Penn'a, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.		SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON SETS.	H. M.	H. M.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON SETS.	H. M.	H. M.
1	Sa	7 10	5 18	8 29	7 10	5 17	8 29	10 17	3 27	ev.	3 15
2	Mo	7 9	5 19	9 31	7 9	5 18	9 31	10 53	0 22	ev.	0 10
3	Tu	7 8	5 20	10 31	7 8	5 19	10 31	11 33	9 27	mo.	9 15
4	We	7 7	5 21	11 32	7 7	5 20	11 32	morn.	0 5	ev.	11 53
5	Th	7 6	5 22	morn.	7 6	5 22	morn.	0 17			
6	Fr	7 5	5 24	0 32	7 5	5 24	0 32	1 4			
7	Sa	7 4	5 25	1 29	7 4	5 25	1 29	1 54			
8	Su	7 3	5 26	2 25	7 3	5 26	2 25	2 54			
9	Mo	7 2	5 28	3 17	7 2	5 28	3 17	3 50			
10	Tu	7 0	5 29	4 6	7 0	5 29	4 6	4 51			
11	We	6 59	5 30	4 44	6 58	5 31	4 44	5 48			
12	Th	6 58	5 32	5 28	6 57	5 33	5 28	6 41			
13	Fr	6 56	5 33	6 2	6 56	5 34	6 2	7 27			
14	Sa	6 55	5 34	rises.	6 55	5 34	rises.	8 7			
15	Su	6 54	5 35	7 3	6 54	5 35	7 3	8 51			
16	Mo	6 53	5 36	8 13	6 53	5 36	8 13	9 33			
17	Tu	6 51	5 37	9 22	6 51	5 37	9 22	10 14			
18	We	6 50	5 38	10 34	6 50	5 38	10 34	10 56			
19	Th	6 49	5 39	11 46	6 49	5 39	11 46	11 46			
20	Fr	6 47	5 41	morn.	6 47	5 41	morn.	ev. 42			
21	Sa	6 46	5 42	0 58	6 46	5 42	0 58	1 56			
22	Su	6 44	5 43	2 4	6 44	5 43	2 4	2 57			
23	Mo	6 43	5 45	3 4	6 43	5 45	3 4	4 8			
24	Tu	6 41	5 46	3 54	6 41	5 46	3 54	5 15			
25	We	6 39	5 47	4 36	6 39	5 47	4 36	6 14			
26	Th	6 38	5 48	5 12	6 38	5 48	5 12	7 6			
27	Fr	6 37	5 49	5 41	6 37	5 49	5 41	7 46			
28	Sa	6 35	5 50	6 30	6 35	5 50	6 30	8 26			

CALENDAR FOR BOSTON; NEW ENGLAND, New York State, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Oregon.											
SUN RISES.		SUN SETS.		MOON SETS.		H. W. BOSTON.					
H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.				
7 14	5 14	8 29	0 53								
7 12	5 15	9 32	1 31								
7 11	5 17	10 33	1 57								
7 10	5 18	11 35	2 47								
7 9	5 19	morn.	3 31								
7 8	5 21	0 36	4 18								
7 7	5 22	1 34	5 8								
7 6	5 24	2 30	6 8								
7 5	5 25	3 23	7 4								
7 3	5 26	4 12	8 5								
7 2	5 27	4 49	9 52								
7 1	5 29	5 32	9 55								
7 0	5 30	6 5	10 41								
6 58	5 31	rises.	11 21								
6 57	5 32	7 3	ev. 5								
6 55	5 33	8 14	0 47								
6 54	5 34	9 25	1 28								
6 52	5 36	10 37	2 10								
6 51	5 37	11 50	3 0								
6 49	5 39	morn.	3 56								
6 48	5 40	1 3	5 10								
6 47	5 41	2 10	6 11								
6 45	5 43	3 9	7 22								
6 43	5 44	3 59	8 29								
6 42	5 45	4 40	9 28								
6 41	5 46	5 15	10 20								
6 39	5 47	5 43	11 0								
6 37	5 48	6 11	11 40								

3d MONTH.

MARCH, 1862.

31 DAYS.

MOON'S PHASES.		BOSTON.		NEW YORK.		WASH'TON.		CHARLES'N.		Sun on Merid, or noon mark.			
	D.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.	S.
First Quarter	8	0	37 ev.	0	25 ev.	0	13 ev.	0	2 ev.	1	12	12	32
Full Moon	16	0	33 mo.	0	21 mo.	0	9 mo.	11	58 ev.	9	12	10	42
Third Quarter	22	5	5 ev.	4	53 ev.	4	41 ev.	4	30 ev.	17	12	8	28
New Moon	30	3	1 mo.	2	49 mo.	2	37 mo.	2	26 mo.	25	12	6	2

CALENDAR FOR CHARLES'N: NORTH Carolina, Tennessee, Geo., Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana.		SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.	MOON SETS.	H. W.	CH'TON
1	Sa	6 28	5 57	7 12	8 6	8	6
2	Su	6 27	5 58	8 10	8 45	9	21
3	Mo	6 26	5 59	9 8	9 21	10	38
4	Tu	6 25	5 59	10 2	9 58	11	55
5	We	6 24	5 59	10 11	10 35	12	72
6	Th	6 23	5 59	11 1	11 12	1	89
7	Fr	6 22	5 58	12 1	11 51	2	106
8	Sa	6 21	5 57	1 1	12 30	3	123
9	Su	6 20	5 56	2 1	1 9	4	140
10	Mo	6 19	5 55	3 1	1 48	5	157
11	Tu	6 18	5 54	4 1	2 27	6	174
12	We	6 17	5 53	5 1	3 6	7	191
13	Th	6 16	5 52	6 1	3 45	8	208
14	Fr	6 15	5 51	7 1	4 24	9	225
15	Sa	6 14	5 50	8 1	5 3	10	242
16	Su	6 13	5 49	9 1	6 2	11	259
17	Mo	6 12	5 48	10 1	7 1	12	276
18	Tu	6 11	5 47	11 1	8 0	1	293
19	We	6 10	5 46	12 1	8 59	2	310
20	Th	6 9	5 45	1 1	9 58	3	327
21	Fr	6 8	5 44	2 1	10 57	4	344
22	Sa	6 7	5 43	3 1	11 56	5	361
23	Su	6 6	5 42	4 1	12 55	6	378
24	Mo	6 5	5 41	5 1	1 54	7	395
25	Tu	6 4	5 40	6 1	2 53	8	412
26	We	6 3	5 39	7 1	3 52	9	429
27	Th	6 2	5 38	8 1	4 51	10	446
28	Fr	6 1	5 37	9 1	5 50	11	463
29	Sa	6 0	5 36	10 1	6 49	12	480
30	Su	5 59	5 35	11 1	7 48	1	497
31	Mo	5 58	5 34	12 1	8 47	2	514

CALENDAR FOR WASHINGTON: Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, and California.		SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.	MOON SETS.	H. W.	CH'TON
1	Sa	6 35	5 50	7 15	9 6	9	6
2	Su	6 33	5 51	8 17	9 45	10	21
3	Mo	6 32	5 53	9 19	10 21	11	38
4	Tu	6 30	5 54	10 18	10 58	12	55
5	We	6 29	5 55	11 17	11 41	1	72
6	Th	6 27	5 56	12 1	12 24	2	89
7	Fr	6 26	5 58	1 1	1 7	3	106
8	Sa	6 24	5 59	2 1	2 10	4	123
9	Su	6 23	5 60	3 1	3 3	5	140
10	Mo	6 21	5 61	4 1	4 26	6	157
11	Tu	6 19	5 62	5 1	5 49	7	174
12	We	6 17	5 63	6 1	7 2	8	191
13	Th	6 15	5 64	7 1	8 45	9	208
14	Fr	6 14	5 65	8 1	10 8	10	225
15	Sa	6 12	5 66	9 1	11 31	11	242
16	Su	6 10	5 67	10 1	12 54	12	259
17	Mo	6 8	5 68	11 1	1 57	1	276
18	Tu	6 7	5 69	12 1	3 0	2	293
19	We	6 5	5 70	1 1	4 3	3	310
20	Th	6 4	5 71	2 1	5 26	4	327
21	Fr	6 3	5 72	3 1	6 49	5	344
22	Sa	6 2	5 73	4 1	7 52	6	361
23	Su	6 1	5 74	5 1	8 55	7	378
24	Mo	6 0	5 75	6 1	9 58	8	395
25	Tu	5 59	5 76	7 1	11 1	9	412
26	We	5 58	5 77	8 1	12 4	10	429
27	Th	5 57	5 78	9 1	1 7	11	446
28	Fr	5 56	5 79	10 1	2 0	12	463
29	Sa	5 55	5 80	11 1	3 23	1	480
30	Su	5 54	5 81	12 1	4 46	2	497
31	Mo	5 53	5 82	1 1	5 69	3	514

CALENDAR FOR NEW YORK CITY: Philadelphia, Conn., New Jersey, Penn., Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.		SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.	MOON SETS.	H. W.	CH'TON
1	Sa	6 35	5 50	7 15	9 6	9	6
2	Su	6 33	5 51	8 17	9 45	10	21
3	Mo	6 32	5 53	9 19	10 21	11	38
4	Tu	6 30	5 54	10 18	10 58	12	55
5	We	6 29	5 55	11 17	11 41	1	72
6	Th	6 27	5 56	12 1	12 24	2	89
7	Fr	6 26	5 58	1 1	1 7	3	106
8	Sa	6 24	5 59	2 1	2 10	4	123
9	Su	6 23	5 60	3 1	3 3	5	140
10	Mo	6 21	5 61	4 1	4 26	6	157
11	Tu	6 19	5 62	5 1	5 49	7	174
12	We	6 17	5 63	6 1	7 2	8	191
13	Th	6 15	5 64	7 1	8 45	9	208
14	Fr	6 14	5 65	8 1	10 8	10	225
15	Sa	6 12	5 66	9 1	11 31	11	242
16	Su	6 10	5 67	10 1	12 54	12	259
17	Mo	6 8	5 68	11 1	1 57	1	276
18	Tu	6 7	5 69	12 1	3 0	2	293
19	We	6 5	5 70	1 1	4 3	3	310
20	Th	6 4	5 71	2 1	5 26	4	327
21	Fr	6 3	5 72	3 1	6 49	5	344
22	Sa	6 2	5 73	4 1	7 52	6	361
23	Su	6 1	5 74	5 1	8 55	7	378
24	Mo	6 0	5 75	6 1	9 58	8	395
25	Tu	5 59	5 76	7 1	11 1	9	412
26	We	5 58	5 77	8 1	12 4	10	429
27	Th	5 57	5 78	9 1	1 7	11	446
28	Fr	5 56	5 79	10 1	2 0	12	463
29	Sa	5 55	5 80	11 1	3 23	1	480
30	Su	5 54	5 81	12 1	4 46	2	497
31	Mo	5 53	5 82	1 1	5 69	3	514

CALENDAR FOR BOSTON: NEW ENGLAND, New York State, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Oregon.		SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.	MOON SETS.	H. W.	CH'TON
1	Sa	6 35	5 50	7 15	9 6	9	6
2	Su	6 33	5 51	8 17	9 45	10	21
3	Mo	6 32	5 53	9 19	10 21	11	38
4	Tu	6 30	5 54	10 18	10 58	12	55
5	We	6 29	5 55	11 17	11 41	1	72
6	Th	6 27	5 56	12 1	12 24	2	89
7	Fr	6 26	5 58	1 1	1 7	3	106
8	Sa	6 24	5 59	2 1	2 10	4	123
9	Su	6 23	5 60	3 1	3 3	5	140
10	Mo	6 21	5 61	4 1	4 26	6	157
11	Tu	6 19	5 62	5 1	5 49	7	174
12	We	6 17	5 63	6 1	7 2	8	191
13	Th	6 15	5 64	7 1	8 45	9	208
14	Fr	6 14	5 65	8 1	10 8	10	225
15	Sa	6 12	5 66	9 1	11 31	11	242
16	Su	6 10	5 67	10 1	12 54	12	259
17	Mo	6 8	5 68	11 1	1 57	1	276
18	Tu	6 7	5 69	12 1	3 0	2	293
19	We	6 5	5 70	1 1	4 3	3	310
20	Th	6 4	5 71	2 1	5 26	4	327
21	Fr	6 3	5 72	3 1	6 49	5	344
22	Sa	6 2	5 73	4 1	7 52	6	361
23	Su	6 1	5 74	5 1	8 55	7	378
24	Mo	6 0	5 75	6 1	9 58	8	395
25	Tu	5 59	5 76	7 1	11 1	9	412
26	We	5 58	5 77	8 1	12 4	10	429
27	Th	5 57	5 78	9 1	1 7	11	446
28	Fr	5 56	5 79	10 1	2 0	12	463
29	Sa	5 55	5 80	11 1	3 23	1	480
30	Su	5 54	5 81	12 1	4 46	2	497
31	Mo	5 53	5 82	1 1	5 69	3	514

4th MONTH.

APRIL, 1862.

30 DAYS..

MOON'S PHASES.		BOSTON.		NEW YORK.		WASH'TON.		CHARLES'N.		Sun on Merid. or noon mark.			
	D.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.	S.
First Quarter	7	7	28 mo.	7	16 mo.	7	4 mo.	6	53 mo.	1	12	3	54
Full Moon	14	10	18 mo.	10	6 mo.	9	54 mo.	9	43 mo.	9	12	1	34
Third Quarter	21	1	19 mo.	1	7 mo.	0	55 mo.	0	44 mo.	17	11	59	29
New Moon	28	6	42 ev.	6	30 ev.	6	19 ev.	6	8 ev.	25	11	57	50

CALENDAR FOR									
CHARLES†NORTH									
Carolina, Tennessee,									
Geo., Albama, Missis-									
sippi, and Louisiana.									
SUN		MON		TUES		WED		THUR	
RISES.	SETS.	RISES.	SETS.	RISES.	SETS.	RISES.	SETS.	RISES.	SETS.
5 49	6 20	5 49	6 20	5 49	6 20	5 49	6 20	5 49	6 20
5 47	6 21	5 47	6 21	5 47	6 21	5 47	6 21	5 47	6 21
5 46	6 22	5 46	6 22	5 46	6 22	5 46	6 22	5 46	6 22
5 45	6 22	5 45	6 22	5 45	6 22	5 45	6 22	5 45	6 22
5 43	6 23	5 43	6 23	5 43	6 23	5 43	6 23	5 43	6 23
5 42	6 24	5 42	6 24	5 42	6 24	5 42	6 24	5 42	6 24
5 40	6 24	5 40	6 24	5 40	6 24	5 40	6 24	5 40	6 24
5 39	6 25	5 39	6 25	5 39	6 25	5 39	6 25	5 39	6 25
5 38	6 26	5 38	6 26	5 38	6 26	5 38	6 26	5 38	6 26
5 36	6 26	5 36	6 26	5 36	6 26	5 36	6 26	5 36	6 26
5 35	6 27	5 35	6 27	5 35	6 27	5 35	6 27	5 35	6 27
5 34	6 28	5 34	6 28	5 34	6 28	5 34	6 28	5 34	6 28
5 33	6 28	5 33	6 28	5 33	6 28	5 33	6 28	5 33	6 28
5 31	6 30	5 31	6 30	5 31	6 30	5 31	6 30	5 31	6 30
5 30	6 31	5 30	6 31	5 30	6 31	5 30	6 31	5 30	6 31
5 29	6 31	5 29	6 31	5 29	6 31	5 29	6 31	5 29	6 31
5 28	6 32	5 28	6 32	5 28	6 32	5 28	6 32	5 28	6 32
5 26	6 33	5 26	6 33	5 26	6 33	5 26	6 33	5 26	6 33
5 25	6 33	5 25	6 33	5 25	6 33	5 25	6 33	5 25	6 33
5 24	6 34	5 24	6 34	5 24	6 34	5 24	6 34	5 24	6 34
5 23	6 35	5 23	6 35	5 23	6 35	5 23	6 35	5 23	6 35
5 22	6 36	5 22	6 36	5 22	6 36	5 22	6 36	5 22	6 36
5 21	6 36	5 21	6 36	5 21	6 36	5 21	6 36	5 21	6 36
5 20	6 37	5 20	6 37	5 20	6 37	5 20	6 37	5 20	6 37
5 19	6 37	5 19	6 37	5 19	6 37	5 19	6 37	5 19	6 37
5 18	6 38	5 18	6 38	5 18	6 38	5 18	6 38	5 18	6 38
5 15	6 39	5 15	6 39	5 15	6 39	5 15	6 39	5 15	6 39
5 14	6 40	5 14	6 40	5 14	6 40	5 14	6 40	5 14	6 40
5 13	6 40	5 13	6 40	5 13	6 40	5 13	6 40	5 13	6 40
5 11	6 41	5 11	6 41	5 11	6 41	5 11	6 41	5 11	6 41
5 10	6 42	5 10	6 42	5 10	6 42	5 10	6 42	5 10	6 42
5 9	6 43	5 9	6 43	5 9	6 43	5 9	6 43	5 9	6 43
5 8	6 44	5 8	6 44	5 8	6 44	5 8	6 44	5 8	6 44
5 7	6 45	5 7	6 45	5 7	6 45	5 7	6 45	5 7	6 45
5 6	6 46	5 6	6 46	5 6	6 46	5 6	6 46	5 6	6 46
5 5	6 47	5 5	6 47	5 5	6 47	5 5	6 47	5 5	6 47

CALENDAR FOR		SUN		SUN		MOON	
WASHINGTON,		RISES		SETS,		SETS	
H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.
5	46	6	22	9	6		
5	44	6	23	9	57		
5	43	6	24	10	52		
5	41	6	25	11	43		
5	39	6	25	morn.			
5	38	6	26	0	30		
5	37	6	27	1	12		
5	35	6	28	1	58		
5	33	6	29	2	24		
5	31	6	30	2	56		
5	29	6	31	3	26		
5	28	6	32	3	55		
5	27	6	33	4	27		
5	25	6	34	rises.			
5	24	6	35	8	21		
5	23	6	36	9	34		
5	21	6	37	10	42		
5	20	6	38	11	41		
5	19	6	39	morn.			
5	17	6	40	0	29		
5	15	6	41	1	9		
5	14	6	42	1	44		
5	13	6	43	2	13		
5	11	6	44	2	39		
5	10	6	45	3	7		
5	9	6	46	3	34		
5	7	6	47	4	2		
5	6	6	48	sets.			
5	4	6	49	7	51		
5	3	6	50	8	46		

Day of Month.	Day of Week.
1	Tu
2	W
3	Th
4	Fr
5	Sa
6	E
7	M
8	Tu
9	W
10	Th
11	Fr
12	Sa
13	E
14	M
15	Tu
16	W
17	Th
18	Fr
19	Sa
20	E
21	M
22	Tu
23	W
24	Th
25	Fr
26	Sa
27	E
28	M
29	Tu
30	W

[illegible]

CALENDAR FOR BOSTON; NEW ENGLAND, New York State, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Oregon.									
SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	H. M.	MOON SETS.	H. M.	H. W. BOSTON				
5 43	6 26	9 15	0 27						
5 55	6 41	9 10	1 5						
6 05	6 46	8 58	3 1						
6 15	6 53	8 51	4 4						
6 25	7 00	8 44	5 7						
6 35	7 07	8 37	6 10						
6 45	7 14	8 30	6 43						
6 55	7 21	8 23	7 16						
7 05	7 28	8 16	7 50						
7 15	7 35	8 09	8 23						
7 25	7 42	8 02	8 56						
7 35	7 49	7 55	9 29						
7 45	7 56	7 48	10 02						
7 55	8 03	7 41	10 35						
8 05	8 10	7 34	11 08						
8 15	8 17	7 27	11 41						
8 25	8 24	7 20	12 14						
8 35	8 31	7 13	12 47						
8 45	8 38	7 06	1 20						
8 55	8 45	6 59	1 53						
9 05	8 52	6 52	2 26						
9 15	8 59	6 45	2 59						
9 25	9 06	6 38	3 32						
9 35	9 13	6 31	4 05						
9 45	9 20	6 24	4 38						
9 55	9 27	6 17	5 11						
10 05	9 34	6 10	5 44						
10 15	9 41	6 03	6 17						
10 25	9 48	5 56	6 50						
10 35	9 55	5 49	7 23						
10 45	10 02	5 42	7 56						
10 55	10 09	5 35	8 29						
11 05	10 16	5 28	9 02						
11 15	10 23	5 21	9 35						
11 25	10 30	5 14	10 08						
11 35	10 37	5 07	10 41						
11 45	10 44	5 00	11 14						
11 55	10 51	4 53	11 47						
12 05	10 58	4 46	12 20						
12 15	11 05	4 39	12 53						
12 25	11 12	4 32	1 26						
12 35	11 19	4 25	1 59						
12 45	11 26	4 18	2 32						
12 55	11 33	4 11	3 05						
1 05	11 40	4 04	3 38						
1 15	11 47	3 57	4 11						
1 25	11 54	3 50	4 44						
1 35	12 01	3 43	5 17						
1 45	12 08	3 36	5 50						
1 55	12 15	3 29	6 23						
2 05	12 22	3 22	6 56						
2 15	12 29	3 15	7 29						
2 25	12 36	3 08	8 02						
2 35	12 43	3 01	8 35						
2 45	12 50	2 54	9 08						
2 55	12 57	2 47	9 41						
3 05	1 04	2 40	10 14						
3 15	1 11	2 33	10 47						
3 25	1 18	2 26	11 20						
3 35	1 25	2 19	11 53						
3 45	1 32	2 12	12 26						
3 55	1 39	2 05	12 59						
4 05	1 46	1 58	1 32						
4 15	1 53	1 51	2 05						
4 25	2 00	1 44	2 38						
4 35	2 07	1 37	3 11						
4 45	2 14	1 30	3 44						
4 55	2 21	1 23	4 17						
5 05	2 28	1 16	4 50						
5 15	2 35	1 09	5 23						
5 25	2 42	1 02	5 56						
5 35	2 49	0 55	6 29						
5 45	2 56	0 48	7 02						
5 55	3 03	0 41	7 35						
6 05	3 10	0 34	8 08						
6 15	3 17	0 27	8 41						
6 25	3 24	0 20	9 14						
6 35	3 31	0 13	9 47						
6 45	3 38	0 06	10 20						
6 55	3 45	0 00	10 53						
7 05	3 52	0 00	11 26						
7 15	3 59	0 00	11 59						
7 25	4 06	0 00	12 32						
7 35	4 13	0 00	1 05						
7 45	4 20	0 00	1 38						
7 55	4 27	0 00	2 11						
8 05	4 34	0 00	2 44						
8 15	4 41	0 00	3 17						
8 25	4 48	0 00	3 50						
8 35	4 55	0 00	4 23						
8 45	5 02	0 00	4 56						
8 55	5 09	0 00	5 29						
9 05	5 16	0 00	6 02						
9 15	5 23	0 00	6 35						
9 25	5 30	0 00	7 08						
9 35	5 37	0 00	7 41						
9 45	5 44	0 00	8 14						
9 55	5 51	0 00	8 47						
10 05	5 58	0 00	9 20						
10 15	6 05	0 00	9 53						
10 25	6 12	0 00	10 26						
10 35	6 19	0 00	10 59						
10 45	6 26	0 00	11 32						
10 55	6 33	0 00	12 05						
11 05	6 40	0 00	12 38						
11 15	6 47	0 00	1 11						
11 25	6 54	0 00	1 44						
11 35	7 01	0 00	2 17						
11 45	7 08	0 00	2 50						
11 55	7 15	0 00	3 23						
12 05	7 22	0 00	3 56						
12 15	7 29	0 00	4 29						
12 25	7 36	0 00	5 02						
12 35	7 43	0 00	5 35						
12 45	7 50	0 00	6 08						
12 55	7 57	0 00	6 41						
1 05	8 04	0 00	7 14						
1 15	8 11	0 00	7 47						
1 25	8 18	0 00	8 20						
1 35	8 25	0 00	8 53						
1 45	8 32	0 00	9 26						
1 55	8 39	0 00	9 59						
2 05	8 46	0 00	10 32						
2 15	8 53	0 00	11 05						
2 25	9 00	0 00	11 38						
2 35	9 07	0 00	12 11						
2 45	9 14	0 00	12 44						
2 55	9 21	0 00	1 17						
3 05	9 28	0 00	1 50						
3 15	9 35	0 00	2 23						
3 25	9 42	0 00	2 56						
3 35	9 49	0 00	3 29						
3 45	9 56	0 00	4 02						
3 55	10 03	0 00	4 35						
4 05	10 10	0 00	5 08						
4 15	10 17	0 00	5 41						
4 25	10 24	0 00	6 14						
4 35	10 31	0 00	6 47						
4 45	10 38	0 00	7 20						
4 55	10 45	0 00	7 53						
5 05	10 52	0 00	8 26						
5 15	10 59	0 00	8 59						
5 25	11 06	0 00	9 32						
5 35	11 13	0 00	10 05						
5 45	11 20	0 00	10 38						
5 55	11 27	0 00	11 11						
6 05	11 34	0 00	11 44						
6 15	11 41	0 00	12 17						
6 25	11 48	0 00	12 50						
6 35	11 55	0 00	1 23						
6 45	12 02	0 00	1 56						
6 55	12 09	0 00	2 29						
7 05	12 16	0 00	3 02						
7 15	12 23	0 00	3 35						
7 25	12 30	0 00	4 08						
7 35	12 37	0 00	4 41						
7 45	12 44	0 00	5 14						
7 55	12 51	0 00	5 47						
8 05	12 58	0 00	6 20						
8 15	1 05	0 00	6 53						
8 25	1 12	0 00	7 26						
8 35	1 19	0 00	7 59						
8 45	1 26	0 00	8 32						
8 55	1 33	0 00	9 05						
9 05	1 40	0 00	9 38						
9 15	1 47	0 00	10 11						
9 25	1 54	0 00	10 44						
9 35	2 01	0 00	11 17						
9 45	2 08	0 00	11 50						
9 55	2 15	0 00	12 23						
10 05	2 22	0 00	12 56						
10 15	2 29	0 00	1 29						
10 25	2 36	0 00	2 02						
10 35	2 43	0 00	2 35						
10 45	2 50	0 00	3 08						
10 55	2 57	0 00	3 41						
11 05	3 04	0 00	4 14						
11 15	3 11	0 00	4 47						
11 25	3 18	0 00	5 20						
11 35	3 25	0 00	5 53						
11 45	3 32	0 00	6 26						
11 55	3 39	0 00	6 59						
12 05	3 46	0 00	7 32						
12 15	3 53	0 00	8 05						
12 25	4 00	0 00	8 38						
12 35	4 07	0 00	9 11						
12 45	4 14	0 00	9 44						
12 55	4 21	0 00	10 17						
1 05	4 28	0 00	10 50						
1 15	4 35	0 00	11 23						
1 25	4 42	0 00	11 56						
1 35	4 49	0 00	12 29						
1 45	4 56	0 00	1 02						
1 55	5 03	0 00	1 35						
2 05	5 10	0 00	2 08						
2 15	5 17	0 00	2 41						
2 25	5 24	0 00	3 14						
2 35	5 31	0 00	3 47						
2 45	5 38	0 00	4 20						
2 55	5 45	0 00	4 53						
3 05	5 52	0 00	5 26						
3 15	5 59	0 00	5 59						
3 25	6 06	0 00	6 32						
3 35	6 13	0 00	7 05						
3 45	6 20	0 00	7 38						
3 55	6 27	0 00	8 11						
4 05	6 34	0 00	8 44						
4 15	6 41	0 00	9 17						
4 25	6 48	0 00	9 50						
4 35	6 55	0 00	10 23						
4 45	7 02	0 00	10 56						
4 55	7 09	0 00	11 29						
5 05	7 16	0 00	12 02						
5 15	7 23	0 00	12 35						
5 25	7 30	0 00	1 08						
5 35	7 37	0 00	1 41						
5 45	7 44	0 00	2 14						
5 55	7 51	0 00	2 47						
6 05	7 58	0 00	3 20						
6 15	8 05	0 00	3 53						
6 25	8 12	0 00	4 26						
6 35	8 19	0 00	4 59						
6 45	8 26	0 00	5 32						
6 55	8 33	0 00	6 05						
7 05	8 40	0 00	6 38						
7 15	8 47	0 00	7 11						
7 25	8 54	0 00	7 44						
7 35	9 01	0 00	8 17						
7 45	9 08	0 00	8 50						
7 55	9 15	0 00	9 23						
8 05	9 22	0 00	9 56						
8 15	9 29	0 00	10 29						
8 25	9 36	0 00	11 02						
8 35	9 43	0 00	11 35						
8 45	9 50	0 00	12 08						
8 55	9 57	0 00	12 41						
9 05	10 04	0 00	1 14						
9 15	10 11	0 00	1 47						
9 25	10 18	0 00	2 20						
9 35	10 25	0 00	2 53						
9 45	10 32	0 00	3 26						
9 55	10 39	0 00	3 59						
10 05	10 46	0 00	4 32						
10 15	10 53	0 00	5 05						
10 25	11 00	0 00	5 38						
10 35	11 07	0 00	6 11						
10 45	11 14	0 00	6 44						
10 55	11 21	0 00	7 17						
11 05	11 28	0 00	7 50						
11 15	11 35	0 00	8 23						
11 25	11 42	0 00	8 56						
11 35	11 49	0 00	9 29						

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Sun's decl. N.
1	W	45
2	Tu	44
3	W	43
4	Th	42
5	Fr	41
6	Sa	40
7	Su	39
8	M	38
9	Tu	37
10	W	36
11	Th	35
12	Fr	34
13	Sa	33
14	Su	32
15	M	31
16	Tu	30
17	W	29
18	Th	28
19	Fr	27
20	Sa	26
21	Su	25
22	M	24
23	Tu	23
24	W	22
25	Th	21
26	Fr	20
27	Sa	19
28	Su	18
29	M	17
30	Tu	16
31	W	15

5th MONTH.

MAY, 1862.

31 DAYS.

MOON'S PHASES.		BOSTON.		NEW YORK.		WASH'TON.		CHARLES'N.		Sun on Merid. or noon mark.			
	D.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.	S.
First Quarter	6	10	40 ev.			10	16 ev.	10	5 ev.	1	11	56	56
Full Moon	13	6	16 ev.			6	4 ev.	5	52 ev.	9	11	56	14
Third Quarter	20	10	54 mo.			10	42 mo.	10	31 mo.	17	11	56	8
New Moon	28	10	42 mo.			10	30 mo.	10	18 mo.	25	11	56	38

CALENDAR FOR WASHINGTON, D. C. Mary's, Virg'a, Kent'y, Missouri, and California.													
CALENDAR FOR NEW YORK CITY; PHILADELPHIA, CONN., NEW-JERSEY, PENN'A., OHIO, INDIANA, and ILLINOIS.													
CALENDAR FOR NEW ENGLAND; NEW-YORK STATE, MICHIGAN, WISCONSIN, IOWA, and OREGON.													
Day of Month	Day of Week	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.	MOON SETS.	H. W.	BOSTON.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.	MOON SETS.	H. W.	BOSTON.
1	Th	4 54	6 59	4 53	7 0	11 37	0 40	4 54	6 59	4 53	7 0	11 37	0 40
2	Fr	4 53	7 0	4 52	7 1	11 36	1 23	4 53	7 0	4 52	7 1	11 36	1 23
3	Sa	4 51	7 1	4 50	7 2	11 35	2 0	4 51	7 1	4 50	7 2	11 35	2 0
4	Su	4 50	7 2	4 49	7 3	11 34	2 47	4 50	7 2	4 49	7 3	11 34	2 47
5	Mo	4 49	7 3	4 48	7 4	11 33	3 36	4 49	7 3	4 48	7 4	11 33	3 36
6	Tu	4 48	7 4	4 47	7 5	11 32	4 25	4 48	7 4	4 47	7 5	11 32	4 25
7	We	4 47	7 5	4 46	8 0	11 31	5 16	4 47	7 5	4 46	8 0	11 31	5 16
8	Th	4 46	8 0	4 45	8 1	11 30	6 10	4 46	8 0	4 45	8 1	11 30	6 10
9	Fr	4 45	8 1	4 44	8 2	11 29	7 8	4 45	8 1	4 44	8 2	11 29	7 8
10	Sa	4 44	8 2	4 43	8 3	11 28	8 5	4 44	8 2	4 43	8 3	11 28	8 5
11	Su	4 43	8 3	4 42	8 4	11 27	9 2	4 43	8 3	4 42	8 4	11 27	9 2
12	Mo	4 42	8 4	4 41	8 5	11 26	9 58	4 42	8 4	4 41	8 5	11 26	9 58
13	Tu	4 41	8 5	4 40	9 0	11 25	10 52	4 41	8 5	4 40	9 0	11 25	10 52
14	We	4 40	9 0	4 39	9 1	11 24	11 43	4 40	9 0	4 39	9 1	11 24	11 43
15	Th	4 39	9 1	4 38	9 2	11 23	ev. 41	4 39	9 1	4 38	9 2	11 23	ev. 41
16	Fr	4 38	9 2	4 37	9 3	11 22	1 35	4 38	9 2	4 37	9 3	11 22	1 35
17	Sa	4 37	9 3	4 36	9 4	11 21	2 27	4 37	9 3	4 36	9 4	11 21	2 27
18	Su	4 36	9 4	4 35	9 5	11 20	3 23	4 36	9 4	4 35	9 5	11 20	3 23
19	Mo	4 35	9 5	4 34	10 0	11 19	4 18	4 35	9 5	4 34	10 0	11 19	4 18
20	Tu	4 34	10 0	4 33	10 1	11 18	5 11	4 34	10 0	4 33	10 1	11 18	5 11
21	We	4 33	10 1	4 32	10 2	11 17	6 7	4 33	10 1	4 32	10 2	11 17	6 7
22	Th	4 32	10 2	4 31	10 3	11 16	6 59	4 32	10 2	4 31	10 3	11 16	6 59
23	Fr	4 31	10 3	4 30	10 4	11 15	7 49	4 31	10 3	4 30	10 4	11 15	7 49
24	Sa	4 30	10 4	4 29	10 5	11 14	8 40	4 30	10 4	4 29	10 5	11 14	8 40
25	Su	4 29	10 5	4 28	10 6	11 13	9 26	4 29	10 5	4 28	10 6	11 13	9 26
26	Mo	4 28	10 6	4 27	10 7	11 12	10 11	4 28	10 6	4 27	10 7	11 12	10 11
27	Tu	4 27	10 7	4 26	10 8	11 11	10 56	4 27	10 7	4 26	10 8	11 11	10 56
28	We	4 26	10 8	4 25	10 9	11 10	11 33	4 26	10 8	4 25	10 9	11 10	11 33
29	Th	4 25	10 9	4 24	10 10	11 9	12 3	4 25	10 9	4 24	10 10	11 9	12 3
30	Fr	4 24	10 10	4 23	10 11	11 8	12 35	4 24	10 10	4 23	10 11	11 8	12 35
31	Sa	4 23	10 11	4 22	10 12	11 7	1 1	4 23	10 11	4 22	10 12	11 7	1 1

6th MONTH. JUNE, 1862. 30 DAYS.

MOON'S PHASES.			BOSTON.		NEW YORK.		WASH'TON.		CHARLES'N.		Sun on Merid or noon mark			
	D.		H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.	S.
First Quarter	5		9	59 mo.	9	47 mo.	9	35 mo.	9	24 mo.	1	11	57	3
Full Moon	12		1	33 mo.	1	21 mo.	1	9 mo.	0	58 mo.	9	11	58	5
Third Quarter	18		10	28 ev.	10	16 ev.	10	4 ev.	9	53 ev.	17	12	0	33
New Moon	27		2	10 mo.	1	58 mo.	1	46 mo.	1	35 mo.	25	12	2	17

CALENDAR FOR CHARLES'N; NORTH Carolina, Tennessee, Geo., Alabama, Missisippi, and Louisiana.									
SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON SETS.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
4 53	7 10	10 12	10 8	4 53	7 10	10 12	10 8	4 53	7 10
4 53	7 10	10 48	10 52	4 53	7 10	10 48	10 52	4 53	7 10
4 53	7 21	11 21	11 38	4 53	7 21	11 21	11 38	4 53	7 21
4 52	7 21	11 52	morn.	4 52	7 21	11 52	morn.	4 52	7 21
4 52	7 3	morn.	0 27	4 52	7 3	morn.	0 27	4 52	7 3
4 52	7 3	0 24	1 19	4 52	7 3	0 24	1 19	4 52	7 3
4 52	7 4	0 57	2 15	4 52	7 4	0 57	2 15	4 52	7 4
4 52	7 4	1 33	3 18	4 52	7 4	1 33	3 18	4 52	7 4
4 52	7 5	2 15	4 20	4 52	7 5	2 15	4 20	4 52	7 5
4 52	7 5	3 3	5 22	4 52	7 5	3 3	5 22	4 52	7 5
4 52	7 6	3 59	6 22	4 52	7 6	3 59	6 22	4 52	7 6
4 52	7 6	rises.	7 16	4 52	7 6	rises.	7 16	4 52	7 6
4 52	7 7	8 43	8 15	4 52	7 7	8 43	8 15	4 52	7 7
4 52	7 7	9 29	9 8	4 52	7 7	9 29	9 8	4 52	7 7
4 52	7 8	10 8	9 54	4 52	7 8	10 8	9 54	4 52	7 8
4 52	7 8	10 42	10 43	4 52	7 8	10 42	10 43	4 52	7 8
4 52	7 9	11 13	11 32	4 52	7 9	11 13	11 32	4 52	7 9
4 52	7 9	11 43	ev.	4 52	7 9	11 43	ev.	4 52	7 9
4 52	7 10	morn.	1 7	4 52	7 10	morn.	1 7	4 52	7 10
4 52	7 10	0 15	2 2	4 52	7 10	0 15	2 2	4 52	7 10
4 52	7 10	0 47	2 54	4 52	7 10	0 47	2 54	4 52	7 10
4 52	7 11	1 21	3 47	4 52	7 11	1 21	3 47	4 52	7 11
4 52	7 11	2 40	4 40	4 52	7 11	2 40	4 40	4 52	7 11
4 52	7 11	2 42	5 31	4 52	7 11	2 42	5 31	4 52	7 11
4 53	7 11	3 27	6 18	4 53	7 11	3 27	6 18	4 53	7 11
4 53	7 11	4 7	6 59	4 53	7 11	4 7	6 59	4 53	7 11
4 53	7 11	sets.	7 42	4 53	7 11	sets.	7 42	4 53	7 11
4 54	7 11	8 12	8 25	4 54	7 11	8 12	8 25	4 54	7 11
4 54	7 11	8 50	9 5	4 54	7 11	8 50	9 5	4 54	7 11

CALENDAR FOR WASHINGTON; Mary'a, Virg'a, Ken'y, Misouri, and California.									
SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON SETS.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
4 36	7 18	10 24	10 8	4 36	7 18	10 24	10 8	4 36	7 18
4 36	7 19	10 56	10 52	4 36	7 19	10 56	10 52	4 36	7 19
4 35	7 19	11 27	11 38	4 35	7 19	11 27	11 38	4 35	7 19
4 35	7 20	11 54	morn.	4 35	7 20	11 54	morn.	4 35	7 20
4 35	7 20	morn.	0 23	4 35	7 20	morn.	0 23	4 35	7 20
4 34	7 21	0 52	1 19	4 34	7 21	0 52	1 19	4 34	7 21
4 34	7 22	1 25	2 15	4 34	7 22	1 25	2 15	4 34	7 22
4 34	7 22	2 3	3 18	4 34	7 22	2 3	3 18	4 34	7 22
4 34	7 23	2 48	4 20	4 34	7 23	2 48	4 20	4 34	7 23
4 34	7 24	3 40	5 22	4 34	7 24	3 40	5 22	4 34	7 24
4 34	7 25	rises.	7 16	4 34	7 25	rises.	7 16	4 34	7 25
4 34	7 25	8 58	8 15	4 34	7 25	8 58	8 15	4 34	7 25
4 34	7 26	9 40	9 8	4 34	7 26	9 40	9 8	4 34	7 26
4 33	7 27	10 15	9 54	4 33	7 27	10 15	9 54	4 33	7 27
4 33	7 27	10 46	10 43	4 33	7 27	10 46	10 43	4 33	7 27
4 33	7 28	11 14	11 32	4 33	7 28	11 14	11 32	4 33	7 28
4 33	7 28	11 40	ev.	4 33	7 28	11 40	ev.	4 33	7 28
4 33	7 28	morn.	1 7	4 33	7 28	morn.	1 7	4 33	7 28
4 34	7 28	0 8	2 2	4 34	7 28	0 8	2 2	4 34	7 28
4 34	7 28	0 38	2 54	4 34	7 28	0 38	2 54	4 34	7 28
4 34	7 29	1 9	3 47	4 34	7 29	1 9	3 47	4 34	7 29
4 34	7 29	1 45	4 40	4 34	7 29	1 45	4 40	4 34	7 29
4 35	7 29	2 25	5 31	4 35	7 29	2 25	5 31	4 35	7 29
4 35	7 29	3 10	6 18	4 35	7 29	3 10	6 18	4 35	7 29
4 35	7 29	4 0	6 59	4 35	7 29	4 0	6 59	4 35	7 29
4 35	7 29	sets.	7 42	4 35	7 29	sets.	7 42	4 35	7 29
4 36	7 29	8 21	8 25	4 36	7 29	8 21	8 25	4 36	7 29
4 36	7 29	9 0	9 5	4 36	7 29	9 0	9 5	4 36	7 29

Day of Week.	Day of Month.
1	1
2	2
3	3
4	4
5	5
6	6
7	7
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24	24
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28	28
29	29
30	30

CALENDAR FOR N. YORK CITY; PHILADELPHIA, CONN., NEW JERSEY, PENN'a, OHIO, INDIANA, and ILLINOIS.									
SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON SETS.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
4 31	7 24	10 28	11 8	4 31	7 24	10 28	11 8	4 31	7 24
4 30	7 25	10 59	11 52	4 30	7 25	10 59	11 52	4 30	7 25
4 30	7 25	11 28	morn.	4 30	7 25	11 28	morn.	4 30	7 25
4 29	7 26	11 55	0 38	4 29	7 26	11 55	0 38	4 29	7 26
4 29	7 27	morn.	1 27	4 29	7 27	morn.	1 27	4 29	7 27
4 28	7 27	0 22	2 19	4 28	7 27	0 22	2 19	4 28	7 27
4 28	7 28	0 51	3 15	4 28	7 28	0 51	3 15	4 28	7 28
4 28	7 28	1 22	4 18	4 28	7 28	1 22	4 18	4 28	7 28
4 28	7 29	1 58	5 20	4 28	7 29	1 58	5 20	4 28	7 29
4 28	7 29	2 43	6 22	4 28	7 29	2 43	6 22	4 28	7 29
4 28	7 30	3 37	7 22	4 28	7 30	3 37	7 22	4 28	7 30
4 28	7 30	rises.	8 16	4 28	7 30	rises.	8 16	4 28	7 30
4 28	7 31	9 2	9 15	4 28	7 31	9 2	9 15	4 28	7 31
4 28	7 31	9 43	10 8	4 28	7 31	9 43	10 8	4 28	7 31
4 28	7 32	10 18	10 54	4 28	7 32	10 18	10 54	4 28	7 32
4 28	7 32	10 47	11 43	4 28	7 32	10 47	11 43	4 28	7 32
4 28	7 33	11 14	ev.	4 28	7 33	11 14	ev.	4 28	7 33
4 28	7 33	11 40	1 20	4 28	7 33	11 40	1 20	4 28	7 33
4 29	7 34	morn.	2 7	4 29	7 34	morn.	2 7	4 29	7 34
4 29	7 34	0 6	3 2	4 29	7 34	0 6	3 2	4 29	7 34
4 29	7 34	0 35	3 54	4 29	7 34	0 35	3 54	4 29	7 34
4 29	7 34	1 4	4 47	4 29	7 34	1 4	4 47	4 29	7 34
4 29	7 35	1 40	5 40	4 29	7 35	1 40	5 40	4 29	7 35
4 30	7 35	2 20	6 31	4 30	7 35	2 20	6 31	4 30	7 35
4 30	7 35	3 4	7 18	4 30	7 35	3 4	7 18	4 30	7 35
4 30	7 35	3 55	7 59	4 30	7 35	3 55	7 59	4 30	7 35
4 30	7 35	sets.	8 42	4 30	7 35	sets.	8 42	4 30	7 35
4 31	7 35	8 29	9 23	4 31	7 35	8 29	9 23	4 31	7 35
4 31	7 35	9 3	10 47	4 31	7 35	9 3	10 47	4 31	7 35

CALENDAR FOR BOSTON; NEW ENGLAND, New York State, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Oregon.									
SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON SETS.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
4 25	7 29	10 31	1 40	4 25	7 29	10 31	1 40	4 25	7 29
4 24	7 30	11 3	2 12	4 24	7 30	11 3	2 12	4 24	7 30
4 24	7 30	11 30	3 6	4 24	7 30	11 30	3 6	4 24	7 30
4 23	7 31	11 55	3 52	4 23	7 31	11 55	3 52	4 23	7 31
4 23	7 32	morn.	4 41	4 23	7 32	morn.	4 41	4 23	7 32
4 23	7 33	0 22	5 33	4 23	7 33	0 22	5 33	4 23	7 33
4 22	7 33	0 49	6 29	4 22	7 33	0 49	6 29	4 22	7 33
4 22	7 34	1 19	7 32	4 22	7 34	1 19	7 32	4 22	7 34
4 22	7 35	1 55	8 34	4 22	7 35	1 55	8 34	4 22	7 35
4 22	7 35	2 38	9 36	4 22	7 35	2 38	9 36	4 22	7 35
4 22	7 36	3 31	10 36	4 22	7 36	3 31	10 36	4 22	7 36
4 22	7 37	rises.	11 30	4 22	7 37	rises.	11 30	4 22	7 37
4 22	7 37	9 7	ev.	4 22	7 37	9 7	ev.	4 22	7 37
4 22	7 38	9 47	1 12	4 22	7 38	9 47	1 12	4 22	7 38
4 22	7 38	10 20	2 8	4 22	7 38	10 20	2 8	4 22	7 38
4 22	7 38	10 48	2 57	4 22	7 38	10 48	2 57	4 22	7 38
4 22	7 39	11 14	3 46	4 22	7 39	11 14	3 46	4 22	7 39
4 22	7 39	11 39	4 34	4 22	7 39	11 39	4 34	4 22	7 39
4 23	7 39	morn.	5 21	4 23	7 39	morn.	5 21	4 23	7 39

7th MONTH.

JULY, 1862.

31 DAYS.

MOON'S PHASES.		BOSTON.		NEW YORK.		WASH'TON.		CHARLES'N.		Sun on Merid. or noon mark.		
	D.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.
First Quarter . . .	4	6	6 ev.	5	54 ev.	5	42 ev.	5	31 ev.	9	12	3 30
Full Moon	11	8	54 mo.	8	42 mo.	8	30 mo.	8	19 mo.	1	12	4 53
Third Quarter . . .	18	0	29 ev.	0	17 ev.	0	5 ev.	11	54 mo.	17	12	5 49
New Moon	26	4	21 ev.	4	9 ev.	3	57 ev.	3	46 ev.	25	12	6 12

CALENDAR FOR WASHINGTON: Mary'd, Virg'n, Ken'y, Missouri, and California.		CALENDAR FOR CHARLES'N; NORTH Carolina, Tennessee, Geo'y, Alabama, Missis- sippi, and Louisiana.		CALENDAR FOR NEW YORK CITY: PHIL- adelphia, Conn., New- Jersey, Penn'a, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.		CALENDAR FOR BOSTON: New York State, Maine, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Oregon.		Sun's decl. N.		Day of Week	
SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	°	'		
H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.				
4 37	7 29	4 37	7 29	4 31	7 35	4 26	7 40	23	6 49	Tu	1
4 37	7 29	4 37	7 29	4 32	7 35	4 26	7 40	23	6 49	W	2
4 38	7 29	4 38	7 29	4 32	7 35	4 27	7 40	22	57 48	Th	3
4 38	7 28	4 38	7 28	4 33	7 34	4 27	7 39	22	52 42	Fr	4
4 39	7 28	4 39	7 28	4 33	7 34	4 28	7 39	22	47 12	Sa	5
4 39	7 28	4 39	7 28	4 33	7 34	4 29	7 39	22	41 18	Mo	6
4 40	7 28	4 40	7 28	4 34	7 34	4 29	7 39	22	35 1	Mo	7
4 40	7 28	4 40	7 28	4 34	7 34	4 30	7 38	22	28 20	Tu	8
4 41	7 27	4 41	7 27	4 35	7 33	4 31	7 38	22	21 16	W	9
4 42	7 27	4 42	7 27	4 36	7 33	4 31	7 38	22	13 49	Th	10
4 42	7 27	4 42	7 27	4 37	7 33	4 31	7 38	22	6 59	Fr	11
4 43	7 26	4 43	7 26	4 38	7 32	4 32	7 37	21	37 46	Sa	12
4 44	7 26	4 44	7 26	4 39	7 32	4 33	7 37	21	30 52	Mo	13
4 45	7 25	4 45	7 25	4 39	7 31	4 34	7 36	21	24 10	Tu	14
4 45	7 25	4 45	7 25	4 40	7 31	4 35	7 36	21	17 10	W	15
4 46	7 24	4 46	7 24	4 41	7 30	4 36	7 35	21	10 11	Th	16
4 47	7 24	4 47	7 24	4 42	7 29	4 37	7 34	21	3 11	Fr	17
4 48	7 23	4 48	7 23	4 43	7 28	4 38	7 33	21	0 40	Sa	18
4 49	7 23	4 49	7 23	4 44	7 27	4 39	7 32	21	49 53	Mo	19
4 50	7 22	4 50	7 22	4 45	7 27	4 40	7 32	20	38 44	Tu	20
4 51	7 21	4 51	7 21	4 46	7 26	4 41	7 31	20	27 15	W	21
4 52	7 20	4 52	7 20	4 47	7 25	4 42	7 30	20	15 25	Th	22
4 53	7 19	4 53	7 19	4 48	7 24	4 43	7 29	20	3 15	Fr	23
4 53	7 18	4 53	7 18	4 49	7 23	4 44	7 28	19	50 45	Sa	24
4 54	7 17	4 54	7 17	4 49	7 22	4 45	7 27	19	37 54	Mo	25
4 55	7 16	4 55	7 16	4 50	7 22	4 46	7 26	19	24 44	Tu	26
4 56	7 15	4 56	7 15	4 51	7 21	4 47	7 25	19	11 15	W	27
4 56	7 14	4 56	7 14	4 52	7 20	4 48	7 24	18	57 27	Th	28
4 57	7 14	4 57	7 14	4 53	7 19	4 49	7 23	18	43 20	Fr	29
4 58	7 14	4 58	7 14	4 54	7 18	4 50	7 22	18	28 55	Sa	30
4 59	7 13	4 59	7 13	4 55	7 17	4 51	7 21	18	14 11	Mo	31

9th MONTH.

SEPTEMBER, 1862.

30 DAYS.

MOON'S PHASES.		BOSTON.		NEW YORK.		WASH'TON.		CHARLES N.		Sun on Merid.			
	D.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.	S.
First Quarter	1	5	33 mo.	5	21 mo.	5	9 mo.	4	58 mo.	1	11	59	50
Full Moon	8	3	13 mo.	3	1 mo.	2	50 mo.	2	39 mo.	9	11	57	12
Third Quarter	15	11	38 ev.	11	26 ev.	11	14 ev.	11	3 ev.	17	11	54	24
New Moon	23	4	13 ev.	4	1 ev.	3	49 ev.	3	33 ev.	25	11	51	37
First Quarter	30	11	26 mo.	11	14 mo.	11	2 mo.	10	51 mo.				

CALENDAR FOR CHARLES N. NORTH Carolina, Tennessee, Geo., Alabama, Missis- sippi, and Louisiana.		MOON		H. W.	
RISES.	SETS.	H.	M.	R.	M.
5 35	6 25	11	25	0	13
5 35	6 24	morn.		1	19
5 36	6 22	0	29	2	21
5 37	6 21	1	36	3	41
5 37	6 20	2	43	4	45
5 38	6 19	3	50	5	41
5 38	6 18	4	54	6	27
5 39	6 16	rises.		7	6
5 40	6 15	6	44	7	49
5 40	6 14	7	18	8	30
5 41	6 12	7	53	9	9
5 42	6 11	8	32	9	46
5 42	6 9	9	14	10	29
5 43	6 8	9	58	11	18
5 44	6 7	10	47	ev.	11
5 45	6 5	morn.		1	9
5 45	6 4	0	35	2	4
5 46	6 3	1	30	3	55
5 47	6 2	2	29	4	48
5 47	6 0	3	26	5	36
5 48	5 59	4	28	6	20
5 48	5 57	sets.		7	1
5 49	5 55	6	11	7	44
5 50	5 54	6	49	8	30
5 51	5 53	7	35	9	17
5 51	5 51	8	25	10	6
5 52	5 50	9	21	11	4
5 53	5 48	10	24	morn.	
5 53	5 47	11	29	0	6

CALENDAR FOR WASHINGTON, Mary'd, Virg'a, Ken'y, Missour'i, and California.		MOON		H. W.	
RISES.	SETS.	H.	M.	R.	M.
5 29	6 31	11	9		
5 30	6 30	morn.			
5 31	6 28	0	13		
5 32	6 27	1	22		
5 33	6 25	2	33		
5 34	6 24	3	43		
5 35	6 23	4	50		
5 35	6 21	rises.			
5 36	6 20	6	39		
5 37	6 18	7	10		
5 38	6 17	7	42		
5 39	6 15	8	18		
5 40	6 13	8	59		
5 40	6 12	9	42		
5 41	6 10	10	31		
5 42	6 9	11	24		
5 43	6 7	morn.			
5 44	6 5	0	21		
5 44	6 4	1	19		
5 45	6 2	2	20		
5 46	6 1	3	21		
5 47	5 59	4	26		
5 48	5 57	sets.			
5 49	5 55	6	4		
5 50	5 53	6	39		
5 51	5 52	7	22		
5 52	5 51	8	9		
5 53	5 49	9	5		
5 54	5 47	10	8		
5 55	5 45	11	14		

CALENDAR FOR NEW YORK CITY: PHIL- adelphia, Penn'a, New- Jersey, Penn'a, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.		MOON		H. W.	
RISES.	SETS.	H.	M.	R.	M.
5 27	6 33	11	3	1	13
5 28	6 32	morn.		2	19
5 29	6 30	0	8	3	31
5 30	6 29	1	18	4	41
5 31	6 27	2	30	5	45
5 32	6 26	3	40	6	41
5 33	6 24	4	49	7	27
5 34	6 23	rises.		8	6
5 35	6 21	6	38	8	49
5 36	6 19	7	7	9	30
5 37	6 18	7	39	10	9
5 38	6 16	8	14	10	46
5 39	6 14	8	53	11	29
5 39	6 12	9	36	ev.	18
5 40	6 10	10	25	1	11
5 41	6 8	11	19	2	9
5 42	6 7	morn.		3	4
5 43	6 5	0	16	4	22
5 44	6 4	1	15	4	55
5 45	6 2	2	17	5	48
5 46	6 1	3	19	6	36
5 47	5 59	4	26	7	20
5 48	5 57	sets.		8	1
5 49	5 55	6	2	8	44
5 50	5 53	6	35	9	30
5 51	5 52	7	17	10	17
5 52	5 50	8	4	11	6
5 53	5 49	8	59	morn.	
5 54	5 47	10	2	0	4
5 55	5 45	11	9	1	6

CALENDAR FOR BOSTON: NEW ENG- land, New York State, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Oregon.		MOON		H. W.	
RISES.	SETS.	H.	M.	R.	M.
5 24	6 36	10	57	4	27
5 26	6 35	morn.		5	33
5 27	6 33	0	8	6	45
5 28	6 31	1	13	7	55
5 29	6 30	2	26	8	59
5 30	6 28	3	38	9	55
5 31	6 26	4	47	10	41
5 32	6 25	rises.		11	20
5 33	6 23	6	36	ev.	3
5 34	6 21	7	4	0	41
5 35	6 19	7	35	1	23
5 36	6 17	8	9	2	0
5 37	6 16	8	48	2	43
5 38	6 14	9	31	3	32
5 39	6 12	10	20	4	25
5 40	6 11	11	14	5	23
5 41	6 9	morn.		6	18
5 42	6 7	0	12	7	16
5 43	6 5	1	11	8	9
5 44	6 4	2	15	9	2
5 45	6 2	3	17	9	50
5 46	6 0	4	26	10	34
5 47	5 58	sets.		11	15
5 48	5 56	6	0	11	58
5 49	5 54	6	32	morn.	
5 50	5 52	7	13	0	44
5 51	5 50	7	59	1	31
5 53	5 49	8	54	2	20
5 54	5 46	9	57	3	18
5 55	5 45	11	4	4	20

Sun's decl. N.		Day of Week	
°	'		
8	12	1	M
7	51	2	Tu
7	29	3	W
7	6	4	Th
6	41	5	Fr
6	22	6	Sa
5	59	7	Fe
5	37	8	M
5	14	9	Tu
4	51	10	W
4	29	11	Th
4	6	12	Fr
3	43	13	Sa
3	20	14	Fe
2	57	15	M
2	33	16	Tu
2	10	17	W
1	47	18	Th
1	24	19	Fr
1	0	20	Sa
0	37	21	Fe
0	14	22	M
0	9	23	Tu
0	32	24	W
0	56	25	Th
1	19	26	Fr
1	43	27	Sa
2	6	28	Fe
2	29	29	M
2	53	30	Tu

10th MONTH.

OCTOBER, 1862.

31 DAYS.

MOON'S PHASES.		BOSTON.		NEW YORK.		WASH'TON.		CHARLES'N.		Sun on Merid. or noon mark.			
	D.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.	S.
Full Moon	7	4	3 ev.	3	51 ev.	3	39 ev.	3	28 ev.	1	11	49	38
Third Quarter	15	6	58 ev.	6	46 ev.	6	34 ev.	6	23 ev.	9	11	47	17
New Moon	23	2	52 mo.	2	40 mo.	2	29 mo.	2	18 mo.	17	11	45	24
First Quarter	29	7	0 ev.	6	48 ev.	6	36 ev.	6	25 ev.	25	11	44	11

CALENDAR FOR CHARLES'N: NORTH Carolina, Tennessee, Geo., Alabama, Missis- sippi, and Louisiana.													
SUN	RISE.	H. M.	SUN	SETS.	H. M.	MOON	RISE.	H. M.	CH. TON				
5	5	54	5	45	0	35	5	55	5	44	0	35	2
5	5	55	5	44	0	35	5	55	5	43	1	40	3
5	5	56	5	42	1	31	5	56	5	41	2	44	4
5	5	56	5	41	2	45	5	56	5	40	3	45	5
5	5	57	5	40	3	44	5	57	5	39	4	46	6
5	5	58	5	38	4	46	5	58	5	38	5	46	7
5	5	58	5	37	5	51	5	58	5	37	6	46	8
5	5	59	5	36	6	28	5	59	5	36	7	46	9
5	5	59	5	35	7	8	5	59	5	35	8	46	10
5	5	60	5	34	8	40	5	60	5	34	9	46	11
5	5	60	5	33	9	21	5	60	5	33	10	46	12
5	5	60	5	32	10	2	5	60	5	32	11	46	13
5	5	60	5	31	11	37	5	60	5	31	12	46	14
5	5	60	5	30	12	29	5	60	5	30	1	46	15
5	5	60	5	29	1	20	5	60	5	29	2	46	16
5	5	60	5	28	2	17	5	60	5	28	3	46	17
5	5	60	5	27	3	15	5	60	5	27	4	46	18
5	5	60	5	26	4	5	5	60	5	26	5	46	19
5	5	60	5	25	5	4	5	60	5	25	6	46	20
5	5	60	5	24	6	3	5	60	5	24	7	46	21
5	5	60	5	23	7	2	5	60	5	23	8	46	22
5	5	60	5	22	8	1	5	60	5	22	9	46	23
5	5	60	5	21	9	0	5	60	5	21	10	46	24
5	5	60	5	20	10	0	5	60	5	20	11	46	25
5	5	60	5	19	11	0	5	60	5	19	12	46	26
5	5	60	5	18	12	0	5	60	5	18	1	46	27
5	5	60	5	17	1	0	5	60	5	17	2	46	28
5	5	60	5	16	2	0	5	60	5	16	3	46	29
5	5	60	5	15	3	0	5	60	5	15	4	46	30
5	5	60	5	14	4	0	5	60	5	14	5	46	31
5	5	60	5	13	5	0	5	60	5	13	6	46	
5	5	60	5	12	6	0	5	60	5	12	7	46	
5	5	60	5	11	7	0	5	60	5	11	8	46	
5	5	60	5	10	8	0	5	60	5	10	9	46	
5	5	60	5	9	9	0	5	60	5	9	10	46	
5	5	60	5	8	10	0	5	60	5	8	11	46	
5	5	60	5	7	11	0	5	60	5	7	12	46	
5	5	60	5	6	12	0	5	60	5	6	1	46	
5	5	60	5	5	13	0	5	60	5	5	2	46	
5	5	60	5	4	14	0	5	60	5	4	3	46	
5	5	60	5	3	15	0	5	60	5	3	4	46	
5	5	60	5	2	16	0	5	60	5	2	5	46	
5	5	60	5	1	17	0	5	60	5	1	6	46	
5	5	60	5	0	18	0	5	60	5	0	7	46	
5	5	60	5	0	19	0	5	60	5	0	8	46	
5	5	60	5	0	20	0	5	60	5	0	9	46	
5	5	60	5	0	21	0	5	60	5	0	10	46	
5	5	60	5	0	22	0	5	60	5	0	11	46	
5	5	60	5	0	23	0	5	60	5	0	12	46	
5	5	60	5	0	24	0	5	60	5	0	1	46	
5	5	60	5	0	25	0	5	60	5	0	2	46	
5	5	60	5	0	26	0	5	60	5	0	3	46	
5	5	60	5	0	27	0	5	60	5	0	4	46	
5	5	60	5	0	28	0	5	60	5	0	5	46	
5	5	60	5	0	29	0	5	60	5	0	6	46	
5	5	60	5	0	30	0	5	60	5	0	7	46	
5	5	60	5	0	31	0	5	60	5	0	8	46	
5	5	60	5	0	32	0	5	60	5	0	9	46	
5	5	60	5	0	33	0	5	60	5	0	10	46	
5	5	60	5	0	34	0	5	60	5	0	11	46	
5	5	60	5	0	35	0	5	60	5	0	12	46	
5	5	60	5	0	36	0	5	60	5	0	1	46	
5	5	60	5	0	37	0	5	60	5	0	2	46	
5	5	60	5	0	38	0	5	60	5	0	3	46	
5	5	60	5	0	39	0	5	60	5	0	4	46	
5	5	60	5	0	40	0	5	60	5	0	5	46	
5	5	60	5	0	41	0	5	60	5	0	6	46	
5	5	60	5	0	42	0	5	60	5	0	7	46	
5	5	60	5	0	43	0	5	60	5	0	8	46	
5	5	60	5	0	44	0	5	60	5	0	9	46	
5	5	60	5	0	45	0	5	60	5	0	10	46	
5	5	60	5	0	46	0	5	60	5	0	11	46	
5	5	60	5	0	47	0	5	60	5	0	12	46	
5	5	60	5	0	48	0	5	60	5	0	1	46	
5	5	60	5	0	49	0	5	60	5	0	2	46	
5	5	60	5	0	50	0	5	60	5	0	3	46	
5	5	60	5	0	51	0	5	60	5	0	4	46	
5	5	60	5	0	52	0	5	60	5	0	5	46	
5	5	60	5	0	53	0	5	60	5	0	6	46	
5	5	60	5	0	54	0	5	60	5	0	7	46	
5	5	60	5	0	55	0	5	60	5	0	8	46	
5	5	60	5	0	56	0	5	60	5	0	9	46	
5	5	60	5	0	57	0	5	60	5	0	10	46	
5	5	60	5	0	58	0	5	60	5	0	11	46	
5	5	60	5	0	59	0	5	60	5	0	12	46	
5	5	60	5	0	60	0	5	60	5	0	1	46	
5	5	60	5	0	61	0	5	60	5	0	2	46	
5	5	60	5	0	62	0	5	60	5	0	3	46	
5	5	60	5	0	63	0	5	60	5	0	4	46	
5	5	60	5	0	64	0	5	60	5	0	5	46	
5	5	60	5	0	65	0	5	60	5	0	6	46	
5	5	60	5	0	66	0	5	60	5	0	7	46	
5	5	60	5	0	67	0	5	60	5	0	8	46	
5	5	60	5	0	68	0	5	60	5	0	9	46	
5	5	60	5	0	69	0	5	60	5	0	10	46	
5	5	60	5	0	70	0	5	60	5	0	11	46	
5	5	60	5	0	71	0	5	60	5	0	12	46	
5	5	60	5	0	72	0	5	60	5	0	1	46	
5	5	60	5	0	73	0	5	60	5	0	2	46	
5	5	60	5	0	74	0	5	60	5	0	3	46	
5	5	60	5	0	75	0	5	60	5	0	4	46	
5	5	60	5	0	76	0	5	60	5	0	5	46	
5	5	60	5	0	77	0	5	60	5	0	6	46	
5	5	60	5	0	78	0	5	60	5	0	7	46	
5	5	60	5	0	79	0	5	60	5	0	8	46	
5	5	60	5	0	80	0	5	60	5	0	9	46	
5	5	60	5	0	81	0	5	60	5	0	10	46	
5	5	60	5	0	82	0	5	60	5	0	11	46	
5	5	60	5	0	83	0	5	60	5	0	12	46	
5	5	60	5	0	84	0	5	60	5	0	1	46	
5	5	60	5	0	85	0	5	60	5	0	2	46	
5	5	60	5	0	86	0	5	60	5	0	3	46	
5	5	60	5	0	87	0	5	60	5	0	4	46	
5	5	60	5	0	88	0	5	60	5	0	5	46	
5	5	60	5	0	89	0	5	60	5	0	6	46	
5	5	60	5	0	90	0	5	60	5	0	7	46	
5	5	60	5	0	91	0	5	60	5	0	8	46	
5	5	60	5	0	92	0	5	60	5	0	9	46	
5	5	60	5	0	93	0	5	60	5	0	10	46	
5	5	60	5	0	94	0	5	60	5	0	11	46	
5	5	60	5	0	95	0	5	60	5	0	12	46	
5	5	60	5	0	96	0	5	60	5	0	1	46	
5	5	60	5	0	97	0	5	60	5	0	2	46	
5	5	60	5	0	98	0	5	60	5	0	3	46	
5	5	60	5	0	99	0	5	60	5	0	4	46	
5	5	60	5	0	100	0	5	60	5	0	5	46	

11th MONTH. NOVEMBER, 1862.

30 DAYS.

MOON'S PHASES.		BOSTON.		NEW YORK.		WASH'TON.		CHARLES'N.		Sun on Merid. or noon mark.			
	D.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.	S.
Full Moon	6	8	4 mo.	7	52 mo.	7	41 mo.	7	30 mo.	1	11	43	44
Third Quarter	14	1	26 ev.	1	14 ev.	1	2 ev.	0	51 ev.	9	11	44	0
New Moon	21	1	30 ev.	1	18 ev.	1	6 ev.	0	55 ev.	17	11	45	11
First Quarter	28	5	18 mo.	5	6 mo.	4	54 mo.	4	43 mo.	25	11	47	15

CALENDAR FOR WASHINGTON, NORTH Carolina, Tennessee, Geo., Alabama, Missis- sippi, and Louisiana.		CALENDAR FOR WASHINGTON, Mary'd, Vir'g'n, New Jersey, Missouri, and California.		CALENDAR FOR NEW YORK CITY: PHIL- adelphia, Conn., New- Jersey, Penn'a, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.		CALENDAR FOR BOSTON; NEW ENG- land, New York State, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Oregon.	
SUN	MOON	SUN	MOON	SUN	MOON	SUN	MOON
RISES.	SETS.	RISES.	SETS.	RISES.	SETS.	RISES.	SETS.
H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
6 16 5	11 1 39	6 27 5	1 1 36	6 29 4	59 1 35	6 33 4	59 1 34
6 17 5	10 2 38	6 28 5	0 2 39	6 30 4	58 2 40	6 34 4	58 2 40
6 18 5	9 3 36	6 29 4	59 3 40	6 31 4	57 3 41	6 35 4	57 3 41
6 19 5	8 4 34	6 30 4	58 3 41	6 32 4	56 4 43	6 36 4	56 4 43
6 20 5	7 5 30	6 31 4	57 5 40	6 33 4	55 5 44	6 37 4	55 5 43
6 21 5	7 rises.	6 32 4	56 rises.	6 35 4	53 rises.	6 39 4	49 rises.
6 22 5	6 5 48	6 33 4	55 5 32	6 36 4	52 5 27	6 40 4	48 5 22
6 23 5	5 6 34	6 34 4	54 6 18	6 38 4	50 6 13	6 41 4	47 6 8
6 24 5	4 7 25	6 35 4	53 7 9	6 39 4	49 7 3	6 42 4	46 6 58
6 25 5	3 8 17	6 36 4	52 8 2	6 40 4	48 7 57	6 43 4	45 7 52
6 26 5	3 9 10	6 37 4	51 8 57	6 41 4	47 8 53	6 44 4	44 8 48
6 27 5	2 10 11	6 38 4	50 9 55	6 42 4	46 9 51	6 45 4	43 9 45
6 28 5	1 11 0	6 41 4	49 10 52	6 43 4	45 10 50	6 46 4	42 10 50
6 29 5	1 11 58	6 42 4	48 11 53	6 44 4	44 11 51	6 47 4	41 11 51
6 30 5	0 morn.	6 43 4	47 morn.	6 47 4	43 morn.	6 48 4	40 12 3
6 31 4	59 0 55	6 44 4	46 0 55	6 48 4	42 0 54	6 49 4	39 0 53
6 32 4	58 1 55	6 45 4	45 1 57	6 49 4	41 1 58	6 50 4	38 1 58
6 33 4	58 2 59	6 46 4	44 3 4	6 50 4	40 3 5	6 51 4	37 3 8
6 34 4	58 4 5	6 47 4	44 4 13	6 51 4	40 4 16	6 52 4	36 4 19
6 35 4	57 5 14	6 48 4	44 5 26	6 52 4	39 5 31	6 53 4	35 5 34
6 36 4	57 sets.	6 49 4	43 sets.	6 54 4	38 sets.	6 54 4	34 sets.
6 37 4	56 5 55	6 50 4	42 5 39	6 55 4	38 5 34	6 55 4	33 5 29
6 38 4	56 7 3	6 51 4	42 6 48	6 56 4	37 6 42	6 56 4	32 6 37
6 39 4	56 8 12	6 52 4	41 7 59	6 57 4	36 7 54	6 57 4	31 7 50
6 40 4	55 9 23	6 53 4	41 9 12	6 58 4	36 9 11	6 58 4	30 9 2
6 41 4	55 10 35	6 54 4	41 10 28	6 59 4	35 10 19	6 59 4	29 10 17
6 42 4	55 11 32	6 55 4	41 11 28	7 0 4	34 11 27	7 0 4	28 11 26
6 43 4	55 morn.	6 56 4	40 morn.	7 1 4	34 morn.	7 1 4	27 11 31
6 44 4	55 0 33	6 57 4	40 0 33	7 2 4	33 0 32	7 2 4	26 12 3
6 45 4	55 1 22	6 58 4	40 1 25	7 3 4	33 1 26	7 3 4	25 12 33

Day of Week	Day of Month	Sun's decl. in
Sa	1	14 31 15
Mo	2	14 50 20
Tu	3	15 10 10
We	4	15 27 45
Th	5	15 46 4
Fr	6	16 4 8
Sa	7	16 21 57
Mo	8	16 39 28
Tu	9	16 56 42
We	10	17 13 40
Th	11	17 30 20
Fr	12	17 46 41
Sa	13	18 2 44
Mo	14	18 18 29
Tu	15	18 33 54
We	16	18 48 59
Th	17	19 3 44
Fr	18	19 18 9
Sa	19	19 32 13
Mo	20	19 45 56
Tu	21	19 59 17
We	22	20 12 16
Th	23	20 24 53
Fr	24	20 37 7
Sa	25	20 48 58
Mo	26	21 0 26
Tu	27	21 11 30
We	28	21 22 10
Th	29	21 32 26
Fr	30	21 42 17

13th MONTH. DECEMBER, 1862. 31 DAYS.

MOON'S PHASES.		BOSTON.		NEW YORK.		WASH'TON.		CHARLES'N.		Sun on Merid. or noon mark.			
	D.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.	S.
Full Moon	6	2	53 mo.	2	41 mo.	2	29 mo.	2	13 mo.	1	11	49	19
Third Quarter	14	5	49 mo.	5	37 mo.	5	25 mo.	5	14 mo.	9	11	52	39
New Moon	21	0	20 mo.	0	8 mo.	11	56 ev.	11	45 ev.	17	11	56	27
First Quarter	27	7	0 ev.	6	48 ev.	6	36 ev.	6	25 ev.	25	12	0	27

CALENDAR FOR CHARLES'N: NORTH Carolina, Tennessee, Geo. Alabama, Missis. sippi, and Louisiana.													
SUN	SUN	MOON	RISES	SETS	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.
1	6	44	4	55	2	26	3	14	6	44	4	55	2
2	6	45	4	55	3	26	4	4	6	45	4	55	3
3	6	45	4	55	4	22	4	56	6	45	4	55	4
4	6	46	4	55	5	16	5	44	6	46	4	55	5
5	6	47	4	55	rises.		6	28	6	47	4	55	rises.
6	6	48	4	55	5	19	7	10	6	48	4	55	5
7	6	48	4	55	6	11	7	52	6	48	4	55	6
8	6	49	4	55	7	5	8	32	6	49	4	55	7
9	6	50	4	55	7	58	9	15	6	50	4	55	8
10	6	51	4	56	8	53	9	51	6	51	4	56	9
11	6	52	4	56	9	49	10	33	6	52	4	56	10
12	6	52	4	56	10	45	11	17	6	52	4	56	11
13	6	53	4	56	11	42	ev.	1	6	53	4	56	11
14	6	54	4	56	morn.		0	54	6	54	4	56	morn.
15	6	54	4	56	0	41	1	45	6	54	4	56	0
16	6	55	4	57	1	44	2	45	6	55	4	57	1
17	6	55	4	57	2	50	3	47	6	55	4	57	2
18	6	56	4	57	3	58	4	53	6	56	4	57	3
19	6	56	4	58	5	8	5	55	6	56	4	58	5
20	6	57	4	58	sets.		6	51	6	57	4	58	sets.
21	6	57	4	58	5	47	7	49	6	57	4	58	5
22	6	58	4	59	7	0	8	43	6	58	4	59	7
23	6	58	4	59	8	11	9	31	6	58	4	59	8
24	6	59	5	0	9	18	10	17	6	59	5	0	9
25	6	59	5	0	10	22	11	7	6	59	5	0	10
26	7	0	5	1	11	23	11	55	7	0	5	1	11
27	7	0	5	2	morn.		0	46	7	0	5	2	morn.
28	7	1	5	2	0	22	0	46	7	1	5	2	0
29	7	1	5	3	1	19	1	38	7	1	5	3	1
30	7	2	5	4	2	16	2	35	7	2	5	4	2
31	7	2	5	5	3	13	3	30	7	2	5	5	3

CALENDAR FOR WASHINGTON: Mary'd, Virg'a, Ken'y, Missouri, and California.													
SUN	SUN	MOON	RISES	SETS	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.
1	6	59	4	40	2	36	3	14	6	59	4	40	2
2	7	0	4	39	3	36	4	4	7	0	4	39	3
3	7	1	4	39	4	34	5	31	7	1	4	39	4
4	7	2	4	39	5	31	6	28	7	2	4	39	5
5	7	3	4	38	rises.		6	28	7	3	4	38	rises.
6	7	4	4	38	5	3	7	10	7	4	4	38	5
7	7	5	4	38	5	55	8	32	7	5	4	38	5
8	7	6	4	38	6	51	9	15	7	6	4	38	6
9	7	7	4	38	7	47	10	33	7	7	4	38	7
10	7	8	4	38	8	45	11	17	7	8	4	38	8
11	7	9	4	38	9	43	12	3	7	9	4	38	9
12	7	10	4	39	10	42	1	45	7	10	4	39	10
13	7	10	4	39	11	43	2	45	7	10	4	39	11
14	7	11	4	39	morn.		0	45	7	11	4	39	morn.
15	7	11	4	39	0	45	1	45	7	11	4	39	0
16	7	12	4	39	1	51	2	45	7	12	4	39	1
17	7	12	4	40	3	0	3	47	7	12	4	40	3
18	7	13	4	40	4	11	4	53	7	13	4	40	4
19	7	13	4	40	5	24	5	55	7	13	4	40	5
20	7	14	4	41	sets.		6	51	7	14	4	41	sets.
21	7	14	4	41	5	33	7	49	7	14	4	41	5
22	7	15	4	42	6	48	8	43	7	15	4	42	6
23	7	15	4	42	8	2	9	31	7	15	4	42	8
24	7	16	4	43	9	13	10	17	7	16	4	43	9
25	7	16	4	43	10	21	11	7	7	16	4	43	10
26	7	17	4	44	11	25	12	3	7	17	4	44	11
27	7	17	4	45	morn.		0	46	7	17	4	45	morn.
28	7	18	4	45	0	27	1	46	7	18	4	45	0
29	7	18	4	46	1	28	2	38	7	18	4	46	1
30	7	19	4	47	2	27	3	35	7	19	4	47	2
31	7	19	4	48	3	26	4	30	7	19	4	48	3

Day of Week.	Day of Month.
M	1
Tu	2
W	3
Th	4
Fr	5
Sa	6
Su	7
Mo	8
Tu	9
W	10
Th	11
Fr	12
Sa	13
Su	14
Mo	15
Tu	16
W	17
Th	18
Fr	19
Sa	20
Su	21
Mo	22
Tu	23
W	24
Th	25
Fr	26
Sa	27
Su	28
Mo	29
Tu	30
W	31

CALENDAR FOR N. YORK CITY: PHILADELPHIA, Conn., New Jersey, Penn'a, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.													
SUN	SUN	MOON	RISES	SETS	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.
1	7	54	3	34	2	38	4	14	7	54	3	34	2
2	7	6	4	34	3	38	5	4	7	6	4	34	3
3	7	7	4	34	4	39	5	56	7	7	4	34	4
4	7	8	4	33	5	35	6	44	7	8	4	33	5
5	7	9	4	33	rises.		7	28	7	9	4	33	rises.
6	7	10	4	33	4	57	8	10	7	10	4	33	4
7	7	11	4	33	5	50	8	52	7	11	4	33	5
8	7	12	4	33	6	46	9	32	7	12	4	33	6
9	7	13	4	33	7	42	10	15	7	13	4	33	7
10	7	14	4	33	8	42	10	51	7	14	4	33	8
11	7	15	4	33	9	41	11	33	7	15	4	33	9
12	7	16	4	33	10	41	ev.	17	7	16	4	33	10
13	7	17	4	34	morn.		1	52	7	17	4	34	morn.
14	7	17	4	34	0	47	2	45	7	17	4	34	0
15	7	18	4	34	1	53	3	45	7	18	4	34	1
16	7	18	4	34	3	3	4	47	7	18	4	34	3
17	7	19	4	35	4	16	5	53	7	19	4	35	4
18	7	19	4	35	5	29	6	55	7	19	4	35	5
19	7	20	4	36	sets.		7	51	7	20	4	36	sets.
20	7	20	4	36	5	28	8	49	7	20	4	36	5
21	7	21	4	37	6	44	9	43	7	21	4	37	6
22	7	21	4	37	7	59	10	31	7	21	4	37	7
23	7	22	4	38	9	12	11	17	7	22	4	38	9
24	7	22	4	38	10	21	morn.		7	22	4	38	10
25	7	23	4	39	11	26	0	7	7	23	4	39	11
26	7	23	4	39	morn.		0	55	7	23	4	39	morn.
27	7	24	4	40	0	29	1	46	7	24	4	40	0
28	7	24	4	40	1	31	2	38	7	24	4	40	1
29	7	25	4	41	2	31	3	35	7	25	4	41	2
30	7	25	4	41	3	26	4	30	7	25	4	41	3
31	7	26	4	42	4	20	5	26	7	26	4	42	4

CALENDAR FOR BOSTON; NEW ENGL- land, New York State, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Oregon.													
SUN RISES		SUN SETS		MOON SETS		H. W. MOON		H. M. MOON		H. W. MOON		H. M. MOON	
H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
7 10	4 29	2 40	7 28	7 10	4 29	2 40	7 28	7 10	4 29	2 40	7 28	7 10	4 29
7 11	4 29	3 41	8 18	7 11	4 29	3 41	8 18	7 11	4 29	3 41	8 18	7 11	4 29
7 12	4 28	4 42	9 14	7 12	4 28	4 42	9 14	7 12	4 28	4 42	9 14	7 12	4 28
7 13	4 28	5 40	9 58	7 13	4 28	5 40	9 58	7 13	4 28	5 40	9 58	7 13	4 28
7 14	4 28	rises.	10 42	7 14	4 28	rises.	10 42	7 14	4 28	rises.	10 42	7 14	4 28
7 15	4 28	4 52	11 24	7 15	4 28	4 52	11 24	7 15	4 28	4 52	11 24	7 15	4 28
7 16	4 28	5 45	ev.	7 16	4 28	5 45	ev.	7 16	4 28	5 45	ev.	7 16	4 28
7 17	4 28	6 42	0 46	7 17	4 28	6 42	0 46	7 17	4 28	6 42	0 46	7 17	4 28
7 18	4 28	7 39	1 29	7 18	4 28	7 39	1 29	7 18	4 28	7 39	1 29	7 18	4 28
7 19	4 28	8 39	2 47	7 19	4 28	8 39	2 47	7 19	4 28	8 39	2 47	7 19	4 28
7 20	4 28	9 39	3 31	7 20	4 28	9 39	3 31	7 20	4 28	9 39	3 31	7 20	4 28
7 21	4 28	10 40	4 13	7 21	4 28	10 40	4 13	7 21	4 28	10 40	4 13	7 21	4 28
7 22	4 28	11 43	5 6	7 22	4 28	11 43	5 6	7 22	4 28	11 43	5 6	7 22	4 28
7 22	4 28	morn.	5 59	7 22	4 28	morn.	5 59	7 22	4 28	morn.	5 59	7 22	4 28
7 23	4 28	0 47	6 59	7 23	4 28	0 47	6 59	7 23	4 28	0 47	6 59	7 23	4 28
7 24	4 28	1 56	7 8	7 24	4 28	1 56	7 8	7 24	4 28	1 56	7 8	7 24	4 28
7 24	4 29	3 7	8 11	7 24	4 29	3 7	8 11	7 24	4 29	3 7	8 11	7 24	4 29
7 25	4 29	4 20	9 7	7 25	4 29	4 20	9 7	7 25	4 29	4 20	9 7	7 25	4 29
7 25	4 29	5 34	10 9	7 25	4 29	5 34	10 9	7 25	4 29	5 34	10 9	7 25	4 29
7 26	4 30	sets.	11 5	7 26	4 30	sets.	11 5	7 26	4 30	sets.	11 5	7 26	4 30
7 26	4 30	5 23	morn.	7 26	4 30	5 23	morn.	7 26	4 30	5 23	morn.	7 26	4 30
7 27	4 31	6 41	0 33	7 27	4 31	6 41	0 33	7 27	4 31	6 41	0 33	7 27	4 31
7 27	4 31	7 57	0 57	7 27	4 31	7 57	0 57	7 27	4 31	7 57	0 57	7 27	4 31
7 28	4 32	9 10	1 45	7 28	4 32	9 10	1 45	7 28	4 32	9 10	1 45	7 28	4 32
7 28	4 32	10 21	2 31	7 28	4 32	10 21	2 31	7 28	4 32	10 21	2 31	7 28	4 32
7 29	4 33	11 26	3 21	7 29	4 33	11 26	3 21	7 29	4 33	11 26	3 21	7 29	4 33
7 29	4 33	morn.	4 9	7 29	4 33	morn.	4 9	7 29	4 33	morn.	4 9	7 29	4 33
7 29	4 34	0 31	5 0	7 29	4 34	0 31	5 0	7 29	4 34	0 31	5 0	7 29	4 34
7 29	4 35	1 33	5 53	7 29	4 35	1 33	5 53	7 29	4 35	1 33	5 53	7 29	4 35
7 30	4 36	2 35	6 49	7 30	4 36	2 35	6 49	7 30	4 36	2 35	6 49	7 30	4 36
7 30	4 36	3 37	7 43	7 30	4 36	3 37	7 43	7 30	4 36	3 37	7 43	7 30	4 36

THE NEW YEAR.

A WELCOME would I give thee, new-born year,
 A bright, glad welcome to this world of ours,
 And crown each day of this brief life of thine
 With a rich chaplet of immortal flowers—
 A chaplet of good deeds, that brighter far
 Shine on the Christian's brow than crowns that monarchs wear.

The deeds emblazoned on the warrior's shield
 Are in the records of his country's fame:
 The hungry fed, the naked clothed and blessed,
 From love to God, and in the Saviour's name,
These on imperishable tablets stand;
Those on the fleeting mist, or ever-changing sand.

Then haste thee, new-born year; thy scroll unfold;
 Each hour will have its history for thee;
 Thy page, unwritten now, ere long shall bear
 Its crowded records for eternity.
 Then gird thee, Christian, for the conflict now,
 Trusting in God for aid, his seal upon thy brow. E. W. B.

WILL COME.

There is nothing which impresses me with so much awe, the older I grow, as the sure on-coming of what we call future events. I remember when my father died, and the dear old homestead had to be sold, and the day of the sale fixed, how much of the intervening time was spent in wild wishes and vain attempts to save it—at least, to postpone the sale. Would not friends come forward? Would not something *turn up*? Would not that uncle whose “missing ship” never came back to port, now return to our rescue? Could we not bid it in, and give our “promise to pay?” No, the march of the on-coming sorrow knew no remission, trampling down every project, blighting every hope, deaf to our cries, blind to our tears. There was no warding it off. So swiftly runs the distant joy and future loss. They *will come*. How inexorably life fulfils itself!

And middle life will come, and old age will come, and the dying bed will come; yes, and the day of last reckoning will come, and Christ on the judgment-seat will come, and the opening of the books will come, and the final verdicts will come, and the sentence which will fix our destinies for ever will come—will come!

OVER every day's life let us write the twofold inscription, “Not slothful in business;” and, “Continuing instant in prayer.”

FATHER WARD.

"Father Ward" was a dear old minister in our parts, who, long after he was too infirm for a regular charge, used to go around and preach as he had strength and opportunity. I never saw his tall, venerable figure and benignant face without thinking of the good old men of Bible times. I used to fancy it was Moses, or Jacob, or Elijah come back, for he seemed to have the kind of faith they had—Scripture faith, that took God at his word. He gave himself to God's work, and he never doubted that God would give him all he ought to have. When Scott's Bible first came, that treasure of a commentary as our fathers regarded it, it was naturally much coveted in the minister's study. But the price! The cheapest edition was seventeen or eighteen dollars, and the minister's pocket was nearly bare. "You *must* have it," said his wife. "Don't be anxious," said he; "if it's best, the Lord will provide the means." Saddle his horse one day to go to Hallowell, his wife asked if there was no possible way to "afford buying Scott." "If it is best, we shall have it," and the poor minister trotted off with a trusting heart. Nor had he been gone long before a man came in, and without introducing himself left fifteen dollars on the poor parsonage table. The next visit to Hallowell added the new commentary to the minister's library.

On another occasion, a debt became due, which all the saving husbandry and frugal economies of the parsonage could not pay. After praying it over and over, the poor minister concluded to ride over to a neighboring village, and try what borrowing could do. On reaching the outskirts, a man hailed him, saying, "There is a letter in our post-office for you, sir." Surprised to find a letter where he should never have thought of going for one, he hastened to the office and took it out. The letter was without date, name, or word, but it contained just the money he needed for his debt.

God's people are apt to forget how rich he is. The silver and the gold are his, and the cattle on a thousand hills; yet they worry over losses, and complain if they are not doing as well as their neighbors, and put aside God's work to do their own work, and think not of the lilies which Christ bids them "consider," until they forget God altogether, and do not believe in his fatherly care and goodness. We have a rich heavenly Father. Rich earthly fathers are sometimes hard and grinding; but our Father in heaven is as kind and compassionate as he is rich. King David, whose long and tried experience upon this subject is worth something—King David says, "Trust in the Lord and do good: *verily* thou shalt be fed." "Commit thy way to the Lord, and he shall bring it to pass."

K.

"ALL things work together for good to them that love God." Rom.
8:28.



BLESSED ARE THE PEACEMAKERS.

A gentleman walking through a street in London met a little girl weeping bitterly. On inquiring what her trouble was, she frankly told him she had disobeyed her mother, who was very angry with her, and that her father would punish her severely when he came home. The gentleman talked with the child, and tried to make her feel how wrong her conduct had been, and at length persuaded her to go at once to her mother, confess her fault, and beg her forgiveness. On his return about an hour afterwards, he saw the little creature at the same place, full of happiness. She ran towards him, and exclaimed with delight, "Oh, sir, it's all made up; mother has forgiven me!"

How many joyous recognitions like this there will be in heaven, between sinners who confessed to God their sins and found peace, and the Christian friends who turned them from the error of their way, and thus saved their souls from death.

THE ONLY ANCHOR.

A beautiful young woman seemed to be fading like a leaf; but with the devoted love of father, mother, sisters, brother, and lover, and all the comforts which ample means could command, sickness lost its harsh features, and any intruding sense of its presence was carefully banished by the fond assiduities of family affection.

Yet Jane was ill at ease, and her restless eye, while answering every token of their love, looked *beyond* with an anxious and questioning glance. Friends in turn praised and petted her. All she had been and all she was to them, if not paraded before her, was recalled with indulgent pride. The idol had its worshippers; but the worship—the poor girl put it back with a sorrowful smile. “Mother,” she said, “how do I *know* God will accept me? *So good!* Mother, if I have nothing but my goodness to enter heaven by, I shall *never* go there, never, never. I have no goodness to offer.”

“God is good and kind, my child.”

“Yes, mother, but to the guilty and offending—”

“He is merciful,” replied the mother.

“He is *just* too; my soul tells me he is just. I am afraid, mother. I have no peace. I am afraid, mother. I cannot die *so*.”

Neither her minister or physician, friend or lover could quiet the alarm of her soul. “I cannot die *so*, I cannot die *so*,” was the bitter plaint; and nothing they could offer met her case.

At last her father, unwilling, yet urged by the presence of despairing affection, called on a humble minister in the neighborhood, stated his daughter's case, and begged his help. He went to see her.

“My dear young friend,” said the minister, “‘herein is love; not that we loved God, but that he loved us, and sent his Son to be the propitiation for our sins, that whosoever believeth in him should not perish, but have everlasting life.’ He is ‘the Lamb of God, which taketh away the sin of the world.’ We are ‘redeemed with the precious blood of Christ, as of a lamb without blemish and without spot.’ ‘In him we have redemption through his blood, the forgiveness of sins, according to the riches of his grace.’”

“I throw myself on Jesus Christ,” gasped the poor invalid, a new light kindling in her face. “Tell me more.”

And while the good man unfolded more and more of the plan of salvation through a crucified Redeemer, keeping very closely to the Scripture words, he saw that her soul was drinking in the waters of life.

“Redeemed by the blood of Christ, justified by the blood of Christ, reconciled by the blood of Christ; he is our peace,” he repeated earnestly. “Yes, that is it. I have found it; I see it.”

After a season of prayer, in which she devoutly joined, the minister left. The next morning, the father of the invalid called again. “Com-

sir, to-day. You have a mesmeric power none of us have. Jane is better; but come again. She begins to look like herself."

She grasped his hand as the minister approached her couch. "Justified by the blood of Christ; yes, saved by the blood of Christ; yes, cleansed by the blood of Christ; yes, that is all I want—all—all."

And it proved all-sufficient. The infinite want of the guilty soul was met, not by natural goodness, not by domestic virtues, not by the treacherous counsels of a false peace, not by the adulations and hopes of friends; the sin-sick soul turns from all these, and the momentous question, "How can I make my peace with God?" finds its only answer in "being justified freely by his grace, through the redemption that is in Christ Jesus." Rom. 3:24. Here she found an anchor sure and steadfast to her soul, the *only* anchor which entereth within the veil of the great hereafter.

THE CHERRY-BUD.

God sometimes seems a great way off, and we wonder if he cares for us. I know Jesus told us to say, "Our Father," and the Bible teaches



that "He is *nigh* to all them that call upon him;" and yet we cannot help sometimes feeling that he is too great to mind our small affairs, and has larger interests to overlook than ours. This is not a happy feeling. Oh no; it is unhappy. While I was feeling so one day, I walked out on the piazza, and pulled a bud from the cherry-tree. It was in the early spring, and the trees looked bare as winter. It seemed as if spring, like hope, was frozen up.

The bud was not a spring bud then. No. It was made last summer; for summer is

not work, not only to make leaves and flowers and fruit for its own year, but it begins a bud—it begins millions of buds for the *next* year. What forethought this!

But a bud is a tender thing. Are they not running a great risk to come so long beforehand; for how can they weather the winter storms, frost and ice, and wind and snow? The little cherry-bud which I held in my hand survived all this.

"How did you live, little bud?" I said, carrying it into the house. Then I began to uncover it, and that let me into the secret. How much do you think that one cherry-bud had on? First, I took off *thirteen* little chippy coverings, hugging it round like the coats of a pine cone. That showed as if somebody cared for it. Then I found three larger, finer, thicker ones; and under these three more, woolier and warmer. Here were *six* blankets, besides *thirteen* coverlids.

What do you suppose I found between two of the blankets? The smallest insect you ever saw, no bigger than a hair's breadth, but with legs to run away fast enough, when I waked him up. "Did your mother put you in this warm cradle?" I asked. "Have you slept sweetly here all winter?" It did not answer, and seemed impatient to go.

"What did you find inside the blankets?" Three little buds—blossoms to be, and cherries in July. They looked like three tiny babies fast asleep, and not yet ready to get up. They were *not* ready, for I was not the one to rouse them. It belonged to that good nurse the sun, who was fast warming up for the work. Now I was about it, however, I thought I would look a little farther.

"Is the flower all there inside you, little bud?" I peeped in, and found atoms of the most delicate white leaves you ever saw, all beautifully grained; and Oh, had I lighted on a mine? for here was a nest of gold—golden specks, moulded and rounded with the rarest skill. How many? Thirty-five. Here indeed was the blossom, and these were the pollen-boxes of the stamens, for I found each gold speck perched on a little stalk; and all these grouping round the heart of the blossom, the future cherry.

Who would have thought of finding this little world of life and beauty here? such delicate painting, such exquisite workmanship, passing a fitting part, many parts forming a perfect whole, and not only one, but hundreds, thousands, millions clinging to the dry, black branches of the garden trees. I looked out of the window and thought of all these, living, growing, perfecting, with no haste—noiseless, hid from all eyes, and eyes but One. *He* knows them all, counts them all, watches them as they love them all as they strengthen and ripen, bearing another life in the warm, white bosoms, the full fruit, the rich, ripe, delicious "White Hearts" of July. Ah, the garden trees looked no longer bare.

Will the great God have such care and love for a bud, and not care for you and for me? Then God seemed no longer afar off. He was very near. A sweet sense of his love and care folded me round, and I was happy, very happy.

H. C. K.

WHAT a serious task it is to confront one's self with faithful truth and see one's self by a light that will not flatter; but it must be done and the earliest season is the best for it.

Foster.



OAK HILL.

From the western side of our house an extensive prospect opened before us, field and forest, river and slope, and what to my childish eyes was an object of marvellous interest and beauty, a wood-capped hill, with a stately stepping towards the sky. Often my mother allowed me to eat my bread and milk sitting in the garden door; but breakfast had little share of my thoughts, for they were rising with the morning mist from the valley, wreathing round the hill-sides, creeping up the gorges, lighting upon the tree-tops, or mysteriously passing away, I know not where. At night, when the sun sank behind it, leaving its summit set in purple and gold, how often did I steal out of bed to pillow my head on the window, and wander over the beautiful land beyond, on the other side, with windows of heaven, and golden curtains and stairways in the sky, and where no night was; for was not the sun shining there?

The hill was called Oak hill. In the hot and sultry noons I panted for refuge in its shady groves. Were there no cool breezes blowing through our trees? They were fanning the brow of Oak hill. Could I find no fresh flowers in the woods? They were growing in social sweetness among the hollows of Oak hill. Was I blamed or misunderstood? I was sure peace and love nestled on the sunlit banks of beautiful Oak

hill. Fairy life was there, peopling it with all forms of grace and beauty. Angel life was there, descending in cloud-ladders from the blue above. Sometimes it seemed far off; sometimes very near. I longed to be there, and when I grew up, my first flitting, I was sure, should be to dear, beautiful Oak hill.

One summer my father took me in the chaise to visit a distant relative. Towards noon, as we journeyed, it grew hot and sultry. My morning joy had exhaled with the morning dew, and I grew tired and sleepy. We were ascending high land, over a rocky, zigzag road. My father arranged his coat for me to sleep upon; but a sudden jolt every now and then rudely shortened my slumbers, bringing clouds on my spirits and drops in my eyes.

"This dreadful way!" I muttered, "so awfully hot, and such tormenting mosquitoes; and the ugly tall trees keeping all the air off!" My father, who was walking beside the horse, invited me cheerfully to jump out and run along with him. "Nothing but scraggy trees and bare rocks, and every thing so lonesome," I said, taking a feverish survey outside. "Father, when *shall* we get out of this place, where it is beautiful again?"

"My daughter," he said, "this is Oak hill."

"*This* Oak hill!"

Are there not Oak hills all around us? The children descry them in the distance, and long to climb their airy summits. How impatient are they under the restraints of home and the tasks of school. They look up to the strength and beauty of manhood, and see nothing that strong hands and stout hearts cannot achieve. They are successful merchants and cunning craftsmen. They brave seas, and battle resistant forces, and return home laden with honors. They fill high posts, and their fellows do them reverence. Their eyes dilate and their cheeks flush as they look up to the heights of life, longing to explore their royal passes, and unlock their hid treasure. Ah, the way is as narrow there as you find it now; there are steep slides, rough jolts, and impassable barriers. Do not console yourself under present crosses, or cheat yourself out of innocent enjoyments, by false promises of future ease and pleasure. Every step you take in life has both its crosses and its comforts, the one against the other; and your true way is to extract improvement from the one, and heart's ease from the other: then will you rise, not to experience bitter disappointment, but to find the path to a higher good.

Men of business cast many a wistful look towards the Oak hills which skirt their dusty horizon. How coveted are those shady retreats at that peaceful repose. What flowers of genial affections and what fruits of beneficent labors grow there. There shall all wrongs be recompensed, habits be reformed, and time redeemed. There are the beautiful and good. There is the breath of heaven.

Ah, trust no future, however pleasant, for *there* too are biting annoyances and discontent, remorseful memories, and repining. Weariness and

wants and the dusty travel of life are there. For we take *self* there; and the good which we now withhold, the sins we now cherish, the amendments which we now defer, we shall as surely withhold, cherish, and defer there. It is a fatal mistake to try to support ourselves under present burdens, or to repudiate present obligations by promised ease or the hope of future well-doing. It is a poor cheat to refuse the cup of present blessing which God gives us to drink for our refreshment and comfort to-day, for pleasures pictured on a distant prospect. Distance heightens the illusion; but we go to find only what we have left behind. And so are we deceived, and deceive ourselves, and life seems toilsome and dull and dusty, until we find our true ground of happiness in *what* we are, and not *where* we are.

H. C. K.



A POOR soldier in the Crimean war, footsore and faint, threw himself on the ground, perhaps to die. "One drop, one drop!" he murmured.

"Not a drop of grog in *my* canteen," said his comrade. "What can I do for you?"

"There *is* one that is never dry," said the poor fellow; "it is full of the water of life. I want a drop of *that*. Bill, open my knapsack and get it—my Bible, and let me have a drop."

Bill obeyed, found the Bible, and began to read. "That's it," said the poor soldier. "Blood! but 'tis the blood of Christ, which heals our hurts. The blood of Christ makes peace between God and us poor sinners. I shall never get home to old England again; but, blessed be God, I shall get to a better one through Christ the living way. Ah, Bill, if ever the Bible was writ for any man, it was writ for the *soldier*."

Yes, and the sailor feels it was writ for him, and the farmer for him,

and the widow for her, and the orphaned for them. It suits every class and condition of life, because it everywhere addresses itself to sinners and sufferers, and presents a Redeemer *mighty* to save all who believe and put their trust in him.

THE FINAL ESTIMATE.

He was a dying man. He had riches, he had honors, both public and private offices he had held with integrity, and all the duties and responsibilities of life he had fulfilled as a Christian gentleman. All men spoke well of him, and both the church and the world mourned his approaching death.

But now, as the fifty years of his life were closing up their accounts, what entry in the long retrospect gave him most satisfaction? Not his stocks, not his official or professional labors, not his literary acquisitions or his books. "These were my delight once," he said, pointing to them, "but they are nothing to me now;" no, but an event in his college days when in the zeal and ardor of his "first love" he had sought out a fellow student in his impenitence and worldliness, and had led him to a crucified Saviour. The young man afterwards became a minister of Christ, and was greatly blessed as a missionary in the far lands of the East.

"I look back now," said the dying man, "upon this as the happiest remembrance in my whole life. To save a soul from death, Oh what a privilege!" and then with deep emotion he added, "but Oh, how little of such work as this have I ever done."

Christian friend, how much have you and I done of it?

WHAT IS THE PROOF OF OUR IMMORTALITY?—Not the analogies of nature—the resurrection of nature from a winter grave, or the emancipation of the butterfly. Not even the testimony to the fact of risen dead for who does not know how shadowy and unsubstantial these intellectual proofs become in unspiritual frames of mind. No, the life of the spirit is the evidence. *Heaven begun* is the living proof that makes the heaven to come credible. "Christ in you" is "the hope of glory." It is the eagle eye of faith which penetrates the grave, and sees far into the tranquil things of death. He alone can believe in immortality who feels the resurrection in him.

Robertson.

NEVER at any other time were so many Bibles translated into so many of the tongues of man; never so many soldiers of the cross; never so many tents pitched in the enemy's country; never so much musketry and ammunition; never so many prayers; never so many tracts; never so much truth; never so much of God's grace and the Holy Ghost as now; never so many openings on all sides to pour in that salvation which is to save a lost world.



A CALL ON THE BRIDE.

Our young friend married. What sort of a wife has Harry? Ah, that's the question. His future depends upon it. His Christian usefulness, his success in business, his true enjoyment of life, are all pending upon what sort of a wife he has. A woman's temper and economies are the woof in that delicate fabric, *domestic happiness*, subject to such strains, liable to so many stains, so brittle and yet so tough, so pliant and yet so firm. Of course we longed to see her. She was fair; she was finely educated. Her house was becomingly furnished. There were pictures, a piano, books, and bijoux. Every thing indicated the presence of a woman of refined tastes and elegant antecedents.

But the young couple were beginners. She had left *her* ample home for *his* humbler one. All was well now; but would careless extravagance or thoughtful thrift rule the manifold husbandries of kitchen and parlor? Who holds "the keys" is quite as important in the domestic as the ecclesiastical polity. How many hopes and fears are perched on the house-top of a new home. Which would fly away? which stay and nestle in its nooks, croaking with the November wind, or ever hymning songs of thankful joy?

There were several callers, and the attention of the beautiful hostess,

necessarily divided among several guests, left us the pauses for hasty sketches of the may-bes and might-bes opening in long perspective before the happy young pair. At last all went, and in her own sweet way the young bride said, playfully, "Now come up stairs and see my work;" and taking my hand, she led the way. "Some splendid embroidery," I thought, owing a slight grudge to the everlasting worsted which has spoiled so many fine eyes. "New style of pincushion, or elegant pocket-handkerchief, left unhemmed for show;" for show-work, of course, it must be; what else would a bride do? Nothing of the least consequence, I was quite sure. We approached a large window. There was her sewing-machine. The work was not on *that*. Two chairs: "That is Harry's," she said, pointing to a cosey rocking-chair; "you shall sit in it." Here work-basket, and her work, which she presently resumed. What was it? It looked heavy for a June day. What was it? *Relining her husband's coat, sleeves and skirts!* A job! Even I should have reckoned it such. Quite likely I looked astonished, for she laughed and said, "Harry has lived so long a bachelor, even his best wardrobe needs looking after. You see I am beginning in earnest. Good prose, isn't it?" and away flew her needle as swift as a shuttle.

A bride lining her husband's coat in *these* days! I was completely reassured Harry will get along. If this was *her* first brief, I am sure his law-office will be amply remunerative. Harry has got a true wife, not afraid or ashamed of the humble industries and simple arithmetic which takes "a stitch in time to save nine," as the true basis of comfort and competence."

H. C. K.

DOES NOT CHRIST KNOW?

"In my early childhood, after a severe but silent struggle," says a sceptical writer, "I made way with the ghostly doctrine of eternal damnation and a wrathful God. From my seventh year I have had no fear of God."

Jesus Christ said, "*Fear Him* who is able to destroy both soul and body in hell." Did not Christ know God, and love and trust him?

When Jesus introduces God as his Father, in that high and solemn scene when the Son of man shall come in his glory, he represents himself as saying to those on his right hand, "Come, ye blessed of my Father;" and to those on the left hand, "Depart from me, ye cursed, into everlasting fire, prepared for the devil and his angels." Did not Christ *know* whereof he affirmed, and did he not *mean* what he said?

LIFE is no pilgrimage of pleasure, but a scene of toil, of effort, of appointed work, of grand purposes to be striven for, of vast ends to be achieved, of fearful evils to be uprooted or trampled down, of sacred and mighty principles to be asserted and carried out.



LUXOR, (A PART OF ANCIENT THEBES,) FROM THE NILE.

THEBES, the ancient and renowned capital of Upper Egypt, was described by Homer as

"The world's great empress on the Egyptian plains,
That spreads her conquests o'er a thousand states,
And pours her heroes through a hundred gates."

The Hebrew prophets not only recognized its grandeur and power, but denounced it with ruin for its stupendous idolatries, Jer. 46:25; Ezek. 30:14-16; Nah. 3:8; and the massive remains of its temples and towers that still look down on the silent dust of countless generations attest its ancient eminence in power and in guilt, and the accomplishment of all God's threatenings.

Among the idolatrous and historical sculptures on its walls and columns, there is one portion which is thought to be a record of the exploits of Shishak king of Egypt against Jerusalem in the fifth year of Rehoboam, 1 Kings 14:25. See SHISHAK in Bible Dictionary. There is a supposed likeness of Shishak; and among the captive princes he



is dragging in triumph before the three chief gods of Thebes, is a figure with Jewish features and an inscription which Champollion interprets "the kingdom of Judah." There are also several other symbols, which are thought to denote walled towns of Judah captured by Shishak.

OUR DUMB FELLOW-CREATURES.

Let us ever look with especial sympathy and regard at any inferior animal on which the doom of man has fallen, and which must eat its food, if not in the sweat of its brow, then in that of its sides. Curious that a creature should be called all through life to labor, for which there yet remains no rest. As for us human beings, we can understand and we can bear with much evil, and many trials and sorrows here, because we are taught all these form the discipline which shall prepare us for another world—a world that shall set all right; but for you, my poor horse, there remains no such immortality as remains for me. What a difference between us! You look to your sixteen or eighteen years here, and then oblivion; I to my threescore and ten, and then eternity. The difference is immense; and it touches me to think of your life and mine, of your doom and mine.

I know a house where, at morning and evening prayer, when the household assembles, among the servants there always walks in a shaggy little dog, who listens with deep silence and the most solemn gravity to all that is said, and then, when the prayers are over, goes out with his friends. I cannot witness that silent procedure without being much moved by the sight. Ah, my fellow-creature, *this* is something in which you have no part. Made by the same Hand, breathing the same air, sustained like us by food and drink, you are witnessing an act of ours which relates to interests that do not concern you, and of which you have no idea.

And so here we are, old horse, you standing at the manger and I sitting upon it, the mortal and the immortal, close together, your nose on my knee, yet with something between us broader than the broad Atlantic. As for you, if you suffer here, there is no other life to make up for it; yet it would be well if many of those who are your betters in the scale of creation, fulfilled their Creator's purposes as well as you. A. K. H. B.

DOES death appear dark? Sin makes it dark. Has the future terror? Sin makes us afraid. In Jesus alone is light and peace. Commit your soul in faith to him, and you will be able to say with Paul, "I know whom I have believed." Your life of faith and holy obedience being "hid with Christ in God, when Christ, who is our life, shall appear, then shall ye also appear with him in glory."

THE animosities are mortal, but the humanities live for ever.



COULD the prevailing type of human character and condition in every age of the world be personified in the aspect, dress, and surroundings of a representative man, what an illustration the series would furnish of the gradual elevation of fallen man, to be perfected only when the gospel has done its work in all the earth. Time was when a savage, half-naked, grasping his weapon of death, and watching for his enemy or his victim, would have been a fair impersonation of man. That time has passed. The savage is now unknown in large sections of the globe, and the dark regions where he still is found are penetrated more and more every year by the light of Christian civilization. It was one object of our forefathers in coming to this country, to enlighten the heathen who then held it in possession, and make them partakers of the blessings which Christ has furnished in the gospel. So soon as they could learn the Indian languages, they commenced instructing them in Bible truth, and many trophies for Christ have been won from that perishing race. The good work ought to go steadily on. The Indian tribes are a special hereditary charge of the United States; and they claim the gospel at our hands, in view not only of the pious designs of our ancestors, but of the cruelty and injustice to which they are often subject.

THE CONTRAST.—“Thus saith the Lord, Cursed be the man that trusteth in man, and maketh flesh his arm, and whose heart departeth from the Lord; for he shall be like the heath in the desert, and shall not see when good cometh; but shall inhabit the parched places in the wilderness, in a salt land and not inhabited.”

“Blessed is the man that *trusteth in the Lord*, and whose hope the Lord is; for he shall be as a tree planted by the waters, and that spreadeth out her roots by the river, and shall not see when heat cometh, but her leaf shall be green; and shall not be careful in the year of drought, neither shall cease from yielding fruit.”

As *converting work* doth cease, so religion doth die away, though more insensibly, yet more irrecoverably.

SPIRITUAL GROWTH.

It is the grain of mustard-seed sprouting, springing up, growing in girth and altitude, expanding itself into a great tree, upon whose leafy branches the birds of heaven may come down and rest themselves, and sit and sing. It is the little leaven diffusing its subtle but irresistible energy, extending the circle of its influence, permeating the whole mass, leavening the whole lump, assimilating every constituent particle to itself. These are the symbols of Christian growth.

What these are in their proper relations in the natural world, that the kingdom of God is in the hearts of men. Planted there by the Holy Ghost, an agency secured for poor guilty and dying sinners by the precious blood and the surrendered life of Him who hung upon the tree, its vitality and increase are guarded and fostered by the same power to which it owed its beginning. Its central object is Christ, radiating the life of purity and love, as the sun radiates the light. The manifestation and exercise of that life is the outbreathing of the soul after God on the one hand, and a strenuous conflict with the powers of sin on the other. Its aspect towards holiness and God is loyalty and love. Its aspect towards sin and Satan is war and battle. Its march is onward. Its expansion is conquest, the trophies of victory wrested by the Holy Ghost from the prince of darkness.

Princeton Review.

WOULD YOU MAKE MEN TRUSTWORTHY? *Trust* them. Would you make them true? *Believe* them. This was the real force of that sublime battle-cry, which no Englishman hears without emotion. When the crews of the fleet of Britain knew that they were *expected* to do their duty, they *did* their duty. They felt in that spirit-stirring sentence that they were trusted; and the simultaneous cheer which rose from every ship was a forerunner of victory; the battle was already half won. They went to serve a country which expected of them great things; and they *did* great things.

And it is on this principle that Christ wins the heart of his redeemed. He trusted the doubting Thomas; and Thomas arose with a faith worthy of "his Lord and his God." He would not suffer even the lie of Peter to shake his conviction that Peter might love him yet; and Peter answered to that sublime forgiveness. His last prayer was extenuation and hope for the race who had rejected him; and the kingdoms of this world are becoming *his* own.

He loved us; God knows why, I do not; and we, all unworthy though we be, respond faintly to that love, and try to be what he would have us.

Robertson.

"So," as used in the passage, "God *so* loved the world," etc., is the most omnipotent monosyllable in the English language.



RACHEL, the celebrated French tragic actress, was the daughter of a Jewish peddler, and born in Switzerland in 1820. At the age of ten she was singing and begging her bread in the streets of Paris, when a stranger discovered beneath her rags the genius which afterwards won her fame and fortune. He took measures to secure her an education and training suited to her rare gifts. The girl rewarded her benefactor by the most assiduous study. Success crowned her earliest appearances on the French stage, and she was speedily acknowledged "The Queen of Tragedy." Kings and lords and critics did her homage, and wealth flooded her with all the luxuries and elegances of life. The brilliant intellect, however, was not blended with the virtues and graces of a true womanhood.

In the height of her popularity, Rachel visited America, and appeared in several of our cities. The severity of our winter seriously impaired her health. She took a cold which never left her. The mild climate of Cuba failed to restore her, and she returned to France to die, which she did in January, 1858.

It was a mournful and desolate sick-bed. Of true friends she had but few. Clinging to life with a desperate hold, she begged, even in dying, to behold the splendid jewels which had been the trophies of her triumph. "Why part with these so soon?" she exclaimed bitterly,

clutching them with her thin hands. Alas, the "pearl of great price" was not there, which can alone transmute our earthly losses into eternal gains. "The ornament of a meek and quiet spirit is, in the sight of God, of great price."

A WORLD'S CONVERSION.

If we have the heart of Christ, the will of Christ, we shall do all we can for the salvation of a world. That was his work, and his life was given to it. Did you never think how he has made it the burden of our prayers: "Thy kingdom come; Thy will be done *on earth* as it is done in heaven;" not in my heart only, not among kindred and neighbors only, but on earth, over the teeming millions of lost men. And when you think how this prayer has floated from the lip of childhood and old age, from the sanctuary, the family altar, and the closet, these eighteen hundred years, you see how vital the subject is. It is the unconscious breathing of Christianity, as well as its conscious work to be done. When Christ left the world it was the burden of his farewell—*a world to be saved*. And the last words of a friend are weighty words. Our affections and toils are not to be narrowed by streets and town limits and state boundaries, but a *world* demands our sympathies and efforts. "every creature" are his words.

A MODEL REFORMER.—Wilberforce was the very model of a reformer because he united an earnestness which never flagged with a sweetness which never failed. There are good men who have nothing of this last trait. Amid the best intentions there is sometimes, in the benevolent projects of even this day, a species of Jack Cadeism, if we may be allowed the expression, enlisted in the service of reform. It seems the very opposite of the character of Wilberforce, nourishes an acridity and violence of temper that appears to delight in repelling, and seeks to enkindle feeling by wild exaggeration and personal denunciation; raves in behalf of good with the very spirit of evil, and where it cannot convince assent, would extort submission.

Williams.

THE FINAL VERDICT.—Chevalier Bunsen, the scholar and the statesman, said at the close of his long and brilliant career on his death-bed. "My richest experience is the having known Jesus Christ. All the rest is nothing. We live eternal life in proportion as we live in God. Christ is the Son of God, and we are his children only when the spirit of love which was in Christ is in us."

A WORLDLY orthodoxy in Protestantism will never avail to subdue a devout superstition in Romanism, because it is not in the nature of Beelzebub to cast out Beelzebub, as our Saviour hath told us.



BEAVERS BUILDING A DAM.

The beaver, like the Indian, has almost disappeared from the states, but large towns of them are still found by hunters in the vast wilds of the Canadian forests. When a party go out to form a new settlement, a good *water-privilege* is the first consideration to a beaver's mind; therefore they pitch upon a site by a pond or a stream, which can be dammed up to make one.

If it be a stream, the next business is to build the dam; and no body of practical mechanics seem to go to work with more intelligence, skill, and industry. Their building materials are wood and earth; their tools are their tails and their teeth. First they pick out a tree, which they cut down, so that it falls across the stream. While some are gnawing at this job, others are up the stream at work getting stakes from smaller trees; another gang is dragging them to the water to float them; others are driving the stakes down, and others fastening their upper ends

with withes; while the masons stand ready to plaster up the openings. Whether it shall be a slanting dam, or straight, or criss-cross, depends upon the site, which they always have sagacity to determine. The side against the current is made slanting, the other upright, consequently the bottom is wider than the top. Sometimes they have been found twelve feet wide, two or three at the top, and a hundred feet long. To guard against freshets, sluices are made to let the surplus water off.

The public welfare is first provided for. They are firm believers in union, and that union is strength; and I have no doubt their town-meetings are models of good order.

When the public work is done, home matters come up, and beaver families pair off to build their cabins. These are built on piles sunk in the water, two or three stories high, oval at the top like a bee-hive, rough outside and rain-proof, but smooth and snug within. Each cabin has two doors, one on the land, the other to the water; for you know they are amphibious animals, living in both land and water. Beavers stick to peace principles even when the public welfare is threatened; for if an enemy heaves in sight, the beaver who perceives it sounds the alarm by striking his tail on the water, and the whole community disappear under the water in a trice. Discretion, they think, is the better part of valor.

In September, they store in bark and twigs for winter supply, and spend the winter in the quiet enjoyment of home; nor do thieves, or burglars, or rowdies ever disgrace the beaver name. A fine beaver may sometimes cover a bad head among men; but in its native wilds we may be sure it never tries to keep up appearances, or hide bad principles under its hat.

The young are born towards spring, and as soon as the spring opens, the fathers go off in quest of fresh food, while the mothers stay at home, caring most tenderly for their little ones. Sometimes a household consists of grandparents, parents, and a goodly number of grandchildren.

They are not only excellent citizens, but the virtues which make them good citizens make them good parents, good husbands and wives, and good children—forethought, peaceableness, industry, frugality, and affection.

RESTRAINT upon appetite, discerning and discriminating judgment, strict economy, system in minute details, uncompromising integrity—these are not fashionable accomplishments, we know, or favorite virtues in this day, but they are none the less pillars of strength to every man who builds upon them.

“THIS one thing I must testify,” says Dr. Alexander, “that I never knew the most pungent convictions of sin to terminate in insanity; and as to the affections of love to God and the lively hope of everlasting life producing insanity, it is too absurd for any one to believe it.”



THE PENITENT SAILOR.

On board a ship returning to England, a wicked sailor, with whom the men had refused to associate, was seized with a fever, and lay dangerously ill. His bodily wants were neglected, and no one cared for his soul. No one showed him any kindness except a cabin-boy, nicknamed by the sailors "Pious Jack," whom he had often abused, and a negress from the West Indies, who was bringing over a little Creole to its relatives in England. This woman, called Cleo, nursed him with the greatest care, while Jack watched his opportunity to read to him from the word of God. Cleo used to sit with devout attention listening to every word that fell from his lips—sometimes the Scriptures, and sometimes his simple commentaries on what it meant. Very precious did it become to her, disclosing Christ, the poor man's Friend, the sinner's Saviour. The sailor was soon seen engaged in prayer; by degrees he began to talk less of the *justice* of God, which at first had filled him with inconceivable alarm, and more of his *love*. At length he could say, with the triumph of one deeply conscious to whom the glory was due, "I am a conqueror, through Him that loved me and gave himself for me. Oh that wonderful love!"

THE first teachers said nothing about Christianity; and for an abstract Christianity, it is doubtful if they would ever have faced martyrdom. But "Christ crucified" and the "resurrection" they could preach in jails and synagogues, turn the world upside down for, and die for, counting it all joy.

GOD NOT IN HASTE.

Providence makes no short cuts, and by the whole course of history has taught us that, if we attempt them, failure and disappointment must be the inevitable issue. "Patient, because eternal;" acting by grand and immutable laws, which it is the province of science to discover, and by the part of wisdom to obey; silent, steady, and unswerving; "without haste, but without rest;" the great Ruler of humanity leads us onwards towards the accomplishment of our destiny, in a progress which we cannot quicken, but may retard, by endeavoring to withdraw ourselves from his ordinances or to accelerate his march.

Greg.

WHEN Carlyle scornfully asked, "What has America ever done?" "She has produced a deaf, dumb, and blind girl, who has earned corn to send to your starving countrymen," was the rejoinder.



Whether Laura Bridgman, thus unexpectedly pitted against the philosopher, made a favorable impression in behalf of her countrymen, we do not know; but certain it is, Laura is quite a marvel in her way, belonging to any age or country. Deaf, dumb, and blind from birth, what could she ever know even of the outward world into which she was born, except a few letters of its alphabet from touch, taste, and

smell? Laura does, however, know far more. Patient and skilful labor has established communications between her imprisoned mind and its teachers, and she has gained a surprising knowledge, not only of some of the physical sciences, but of moral and religious truth. Her senses are exquisitely keen. She knows all her associates in the asylum by touch and smell, and can select her garments and theirs when fresh from the wash. The presence of a stranger she instantly detects, and makes his acquaintance by passing her hand over his face and clothing; and seldom does she forget. In arithmetic she solves questions that often puzzle pupils in their full senses. Her books are those prepared for the blind, with raised letters, and she reads them with the tips of her fingers.

Laura is useful and happy—a beautiful instance of the growth of mind and character under the greatest natural obstacles.

It is said there are seventy thousand persons in the city of London who rise every morning without the slightest knowledge where they shall lay their heads at night.



THE robin-redbreast is a favorite bird in England, and birds of the same class and habits are found in our own land, and are loved and protected by all. In the winter, when the berries are gone, and the insects dead, and the worms out of reach, poor robin comes to man for food and shelter. It is very amusing to see the half-trusting, half-fearful look with which he hops to the window-sill for the first time, leaving pretty marks of his feet in the snow, peeping through the pane with his dark bright eye, and asking as well as he can for food. After a while he becomes more bold, and taps at the window if the expected crumbs are not thrown out. Then he ventures into the room, hops about on the table, and claims as his right what was first a mere favor; he will not allow any other bird to come poaching on his manor. If you leave a shovel standing in the snow, he sometimes mounts the handle, and sings away as though all seasons were alike to him. Nor does the robin-redbreast ungratefully fly away from the abode of man in summer; for it is never far off or out of sight, unless when building its nest or rearing its young. And then what havoc it makes among the insects and grubs! Farmers should never kill a little bird.

EVERY CHRISTIAN A MISSIONARY.

Under the law of discipleship, the Christian is not only bound to carry the light of Christianity wherever he goes, but he is bound to go wherever he can carry the light of Christianity to the best advantage. In laying out his plans for life, in choosing his occupation and residence, every Christian should ask himself, Where can I do the most in my lifetime for the cause of Christ and the salvation of a world? If the answer to that question should lead him to Minnesota, California, Oregon, or to

Africa, to India, to Japan, he need not wait to qualify himself as a missionary in the technical sense. He need not seek the sanction of any board or church whatever. Let him go as a mechanic, a merchant, as a physician; in whatever calling he would remain at home. Let him go on his own responsibility as a disciple of Christ, or with the help of friends who may privately assist him. Let him go to support himself by honest labor, and to let his light shine by good works. His commission is given in the fact that he is a Christian; his authority comes from Christ himself. Why should not scores of young men now go to Japan as citizens, as merchants, as manufacturers, as physicians, there to set the example of a Christian life, and to diffuse the light of Christian knowledge, without asking the sanction of any ecclesiastical or missionary organization? and that because a real, living Christian is the true source of power.

New Englander.

THE SABBATH REST.

Macaulay says of Sabbath rest, "While industry is suspended, while the plough rests in the furrow, while the Exchange is silent, while no smoke ascends from the factory, a process is going on quite as important to the wealth of nations as any that is performed on busier days. Man and the machine of machines, compared with which all the contrivances of the Watts and Arkwrights are worthless, is *repairing* and *winding up*; so that he returns to his labor on Monday with clearer intellect, with livelier spirits, with renewed bodily vigor." This money-making view of Sabbath-keeping ought not to be lost in our "close calculations." It should have its true place in our thrifty economies. The law of Sabbath rest covers ground which shows it to have been made by the most sagacious of Legislators.

"THERE may be a cloud without a rainbow, but there cannot be a rainbow without a cloud."

My soul were dark,
But for the golden light and rainbow hue
That, sweeping heaven with their triumphal arc,
Break on the view.

Enough to feel,
That God indeed is good; enough to know,
Without the gloomy clouds he could reveal
No beauteous bow.

CONTENTMENT.—Growth is, in fact, the great law of contentment. The soul must feel itself satisfying its immortal wants, answering the conditions of its higher life, and filling the ever-widening sphere of its activities. It can only feel at home on the way by making progress on its way home.

THE CAPTAIN'S WIFE.

A pious woman, laid aside by infirmity, brooded over her past life, and saw nothing but unfruitfulness. A sense of short-coming and ill-desert settled like a cloud upon her soul. The persuasions of friends and the promises of God alike failed to dispel it. "Unprofitable servant" seemed written on all the past.

One day her husband entered her chamber. "Wife," he said cheerfully, "I've got something that will make you cry now, but it will be a *good* cry," at the same moment handing her a letter. She took and read it; a flush of surprise and joy mantled her cheek, and the tears brimmed her eyes; but they were tears of gratitude.

Her husband had been a shipmaster, and in their early days she was often the companion of his voyages. Twenty years before, a bright, unsophisticated boy from the country was among their crew. The captain's wife, whose influence blessed the fore-castle as well as the cabin, watched over the young sailor with almost a mother's care. She talked to him of home, supplied him with books to read, faithfully warned him of the temptations and dangers of foreign ports, and mingled in all her talk the gentle persuasions of Christian love. The voyage over, the youth left the ship. She took his hand at parting, again feelingly repeated her wise and affectionate counsel, and he went on his way. Time passed on, and soon he was out of sight.

Years went by, and the young sailor became a distinguished Christian shipmaster. Amid all the press of his business, and the whirl of a life of unwonted activity, what memory of his struggling boyhood oftenest presented itself? What experience of the past did he most love to dwell upon and rehearse to a circle of listening friends? What light shone steadiest in his moral sky? It was the pious counsel and tender concern of this Christian woman. And now, one night alone in his cabin, without knowing where she lived, if living at all, he was constrained to sit down, and out of a full heart express his gratitude for her faithful and friendly care over the young sailor-boy of twenty years before. On arriving at New York, he took measures to ascertain where the old captain had finally moored his bark, and dispatched the letter. Neither could distinctly recall him to mind. Indeed, he was probably only one among the many whom the good woman had sought to steer into the sure currents of eternal life. Now weather-bound and in the fog, the great Master graciously directed this ray through the rift, to give her a clear observation of that most precious promise, "He that goeth forth and weepeth, bearing precious seed, shall doubtless come again with rejoicing, bringing his sheaves with him." K.

WEALTH, as a power, is a tremendous power; as a means, it is a tremendous means; as an *end*, it is good for nothing.

CHARITY.

There are some ways in this matter of charity which proceed, I think upon false principles and feelings—charity dinners, charity balls, charity bazaars, and so forth; devices—not even *once* blessed—for getting rid of distress without calling out any compassionate feeling in those who give, or any grateful feeling in those who receive. God sends misery and misfortune into the world for a purpose: they are to be a discipline for his creatures who endure, and also for his creatures who behold them. In *those* they are to give occasion for patience, resignation, the spiritual hopes and aspirations which spring from pain when there comes no earthly relief, or the love and gratitude which earthly ministrations of relief are powerful to promote. In *these* they are to give occasions for pity, self-sacrifice, and devout and dutiful thought, subduing, for the moment at least, the light, vain, and pleasure-loving motions of our nature. If distress be sent into the world for these ends, it is not well that it should be shuffled out of the world without any of these ends being accomplished; and still less, that it should be made the occasion of furthering ends in some measure opposite to these; that it should be danced away in a ball, or feasted away in a dinner, or dissipated at a bazaar. Better were it, to my mind, that misery should run its course with nothing but the mercy of God to stay it, than that we should thus corrupt our charities.

Taylor.

GROWING OLD.—In the thought that growing old implies at last decay, both mental and bodily, there is comfort in remembering that as regards the best and noblest of all characteristics, the old may be advancing to the last. In all those beautiful qualities which most attract the love and reverence of those around, and which fit for purer and happier company than can be found in this world, the aged may be growing still. In the last days indeed it may be ripening rather than growing—mellowing, not expanding; but to do *that*, is to “grow in grace.” Doubtless the yellow harvest-field in September is an advance upon the fresh green blades of June. You may like better to look on wheat that is advancing towards ripeness; but the wheat that has reached ripeness is not a falling off. The stalks will not bend now without breaking; you rub the heads, and the yellow chaff that wraps the grain crumbles off in dust. But it is beyond question that there you see wheat that is best.

No wisdom availeth, if God cease to guide.

No courage helpeth, if God leave off to defend.

No chastity is secure, if God do not protect it.

No custody of our own availeth, if His sacred watchfulness be not present with us.

Use temporal things, and desire eternal.

ONE BY ONE.

One by one the sands are flowing,
 One by one the moments fall :
 Some are coming, some are going ;
 Do not strive to grasp them all.

One by one thy duties wait thee ;
 Let thy whole strength go to each ;
 Let no future dreams elate thee ;
 Learn thou first what these can teach.

One by one—bright gifts from heaven—
 Joys are sent thee here below ;
 Take them readily when given,
 Ready too to let them go.

One by one thy griefs shall meet thee ;
 Do not fear an armed band ;
 One will fade as others greet thee—
 Shadows passing through the land.

Do not look at life's long sorrow ;
 See how small each moment's pain ;
 God will help thee for to-morrow ;
 Every day begin again.

Every hour that flits so slowly
 Has its task to do or bear ;
 Luminous the crown, and holy,
 If thou set each gem with care.

Do not linger with regretting,
 Or for passing hours despond ;
 Nor the daily toil forgetting,
 Look too eagerly beyond.

Hours are golden links, God's token,
 Reaching heaven ; but one by one
 Take them, lest the chain be broken
 Ere thy pilgrimage be done.

THE MADE-UP QUARREL.

Two men, members of the same church, quarrelled about their minister: one thought he ought to go, the other advised him to stay; and though most of the parish took part in these differences of opinion, the tongues of these two men perhaps were sharpest. The minister left; but his going did not heal the breach. The two farmers never spoke to each other. In the highway they were strangers; in the sanctuary, at the prayer-meeting, round the table of the Lord, they were strangers still; nor could friends effect a reconciliation. Some time after, a political convention was held at the capital. These two with others were appointed delegates. They went, and were sent to partake of the hospilities of the same house. They sat at the same table, strangers still. At night they were directed to the same chamber, and met to occupy the

same bed. They were Christian men, and were in the habit of both family and closet prayer. Could they kneel down and pray, strangers yet? Could the unforgiving spirit crave forgiveness? And would the Father of mercy grant petitions offered so? Had not their Lord plainly said to each of them, "If thou bring thy gift to the altar, and there rememberest that thy brother has aught against thee, leave there thy gift before the altar, and go thy way; first be reconciled to thy brother, and then come and offer thy gift?" Each felt the searching language. It seemed to confront them like letters of fire. They looked each other in the face, drew near, hand clasped hand, tears of penitence were on their sunburnt cheeks, and words of forgiveness on their lips. Side by side they knelt and prayed, and their hearts flowed out in contrition and love. They arose, brothers in Christ, strangers never more.

The church, a few weeks later, heard their penitent confessions, and witnessed henceforth their Christian fellowship. Grace may sometimes smoulder in the heart; but if it is really there, it will kindle and flame, and show itself a spark of that true Life which is the "light of this world."

K.

OH, what a load of struggle and distress
 Falls off before the cross! The feverish care;
 The wish that we were other than we are;
 The sick regrets; the yearnings numberless;
 The thought, "this might have been," so apt to press
 On the reluctant soul; even past despair,
 Past sin itself—all, all is turned to fair,
 Aye, to a scheme of ordered happiness,
 So soon as we love God, or rather, know
 That God loves us! . . . accepting the great pledge
 Of his concern for all our wants and woe,
 We cease to tremble upon danger's edge;
 While varying troubles form and burst anew,
 Safe in a Father's arms, we smile as infants do. Townshend.

TEN WAYS TO COMMIT SUICIDE.—Wearing thin shoes and stockings and insufficient clothing in rainy weather. Leading a lazy, excited, theatrical, going, dancing life. Sleeping on feathers in a close room. Eating highly stimulating food too fast and at improper times. Beginning with tea and coffee in childhood, and ending in tobacco and liquors. Marrying in haste, and living in continual ferment afterwards. Following unhealthy occupations to make money. Taking bitters and confectionery. Giving way to passion, or keeping in a perpetual worry. Going to bed at midnight, getting up at noon, and eating when you please.

REMEMBER, if religion has nothing to do with your temper, it has done little for your soul. See then that your temper be always kind, cheerful, affectionate, meek, and merciful. Rom. 13 10; Jas. 1:26; 1 Pet. 3:8-11

MORNING.

True Sun, upon our souls arise,
 Shining in beauty evermore;
 And through each sense the quickening beam
 Of the eternal Spirit pour.

Thee too, O Father, we entreat,
 Father of might and grace divine!
 Father of glorious majesty,
 Thy pitying eye on us incline.

Confirm us in each good resolve;
 The tempter's envious rage subdue;
 Turn each misfortune to our good;
 Direct us right in all we do.

Rule thou our inmost thoughts; let no
 Impurity our hearts defile;
 Grant us a true and fervent faith;
 Grant us a spirit free from guile.

May Christ himself be our true food,
 And faith our daily cup supply;
 While from the Spirit's tranquil depth
 We drink unfailing draughts of joy.

Still ever with the peep of morn
 May saintly modesty attend;
 Faith sanctify the mid-day hours;
 Upon the soul no night descend.

Fast breaks the dawn. Each whole in each,
 Come, Father blest! come, Son most high!
 Shine in our souls, and be to them
 The dawn of immortality!

 THE HOUSE OF POVERTY.

Should you like to visit "the House of Poverty," a London charity too humble for fame, yet none the less beneficent in its simple aims. Its object is to afford nightly shelter to the houseless during rough weather, and food enough to sustain the commonest wants of nature. No ticket or passport is necessary to gain admittance but want, pressing want. Slipping over greasy pavements, and struggling through a vast amount of squalid life, you come to a forlorn thoroughfare, Playhouse-yard, where you are not long finding the Refuge, by the light of a lamp covered with a wire screen, and the name of the asylum painted on it. A crowd of cowering creatures, men, women, and children, stand at the door patiently waiting for their turn to enter.

You first go to the office, where there are huge baskets filled with pieces of bread, and where an official sits at a desk recording in a ledger the applicants for admission. They come one by one as they are summoned from the circle outside. Now it was a young sailor-boy; now a

travel-worn laborer from the country; now a wan mechanic; now a weary, ragged woman with a troop of children; now, most pitiable of all, a woe-begone needle-woman, young, but a hundred years old in misery, absolutely seamed and scarred by famine.

The answers were about the same: come from the country to get work; or, London born, and could not get work; no money, nothing to eat, and nowhere to go: all said with no ejaculations or complaints, but wearily, briefly, reluctantly. Poor creatures, what else had they to tell? The clerk took down each name, age, and birthplace, business, cause of coming there, and where he slept the night before. The ledger was divided into columns for this purpose. To the causes of coming there there was one unvarying answer, "Destitution." In the "Where slept previous night?" "In the streets," "in the streets," occurs with almost sickening frequency. The shelter is limited to three nights to Londoners, and seven to country people. Exceptions are made, however, in special cases. Eight ounces of bread are given on entrance, and as much more the next morning.

Let us look at the dormitories, the men's first. Passing a range of laboratories, where each inmate is required to wash his face, neck, and arms, hot water being provided for the purpose, we mount a wooden staircase, and come into a range of long, lofty, barn-like looking rooms divided into sections by wooden pillars. An immense stove stands in the centre, fenced with stakes. Ranged on either side were long rows of bed-places, trough-like, grave-like, each holding a sleeper. In the earlier days of the society they slept on straw; but now they have hay-stuffed mattresses, covered with water-proofing, and instead of woollen blankets, which harbor vermin, large coverlids of Basil leather, warm and substantial. Thus, with the ration of bread and the genial warmth the objects sought for are attained.

It is not a hotel that is required. The refuge competes with no lodging-house, no thieves' kitchen, no tramp's boozing cellar; but it is a place for a dire bodily necessity to be administered to by the simplest requisites—a roof to shelter, a bed to lie on, a fire to warm, a crust to eat; and these are offered to those who literally have *nothing*. The beds are rapidly filling. Many of the tired-out wayfarers have sunk into sleep; others are mending their poor rags. Many lie awake, but perfectly mute and still, with eyes frigid, brooding, hopeless. The surgeon is at a desk by the fire. He had just been called to a bad case, which is, alas, a too common case. The poor creature was ill—dying, not with cholera, or fever, or dysentery, but *starvation*; drunk with hunger, surfeited with cold, faint with fatigue. The medicine needful was a little brandy and gruel, some warmth, a supper, and a bed. But these often come too late.

Are the inmates ever disorderly or refractory? Oh no; they are too weary. They seldom make friends with each other. They come, eat, are warmed, and go away the next morning *alone*. There is a depth of

misery too great for companionship. The house is open after five in the evening, and a porter is on duty all night to admit urgent cases. The fire and gas are kept burning, and a male and female superintendent sit up in case of need. The women's wards present the same general features; and what strikes you painfully in both is the mournful, weary, wakeful silence pervading everywhere. Those who come in on Saturday can remain over the Sabbath, when they have an extra ration of bread, three ounces of cheese, and divine service morning and afternoon. There are many Sabbaths kept in London, but perhaps few Sabbaths can equal this in wretched Playhouse-yard, as a Sabbath of rest and mercy.

The average number admitted nightly into this asylum is five hundred and fifty, sometimes six hundred; and this is done at a yearly expense of less than five thousand dollars. c.

HOLD ON—HOLD IN—HOLD OUT.

Hold *on*, my heart, in thy believing;

The steadfast only win the crown.

He who, when stormy waves are heaving,

Parts with his anchor, shall go down;

But he whom Jesus holds through all,

Shall stand, though heaven and earth should fall.

Hold *in* thy murmurs, heaven arraigning!

The patient see God's loving face.

Who bear their burdens uncomplaining,

'Tis they that win the Father's grace.

He wounds himself who braves the rod,

And sets himself to fight with God.

Hold *out*. There comes an end to sorrow;

Hope from the dust shall conquering rise;

The storm foretells a summer morrow;

The cross points on to Paradise.

The Father reigneth; cease all doubt;

Hold on, my heart, hold in, hold out.

HOW TO TREAT THE SKELETONS IN OUR CLOSETS.

People often have tangles in their life and affairs that cannot be unravelled, and must be left alone—sorrowful things, which they think cannot be helped. But it is inexpedient to view them so; it ought to be resisted as far as it possibly can. The very worst thing you can do with a skeleton is to lock the closet door upon it, and try to think no more of it. No, open the door; let in air and light; bring the skeleton out and set it manfully up: perhaps it may prove to be only the skeleton of a cat, or even no skeleton at all. There is many a house and many a family in which there is a skeleton, and it is made the distressing nightmare by trying to ignore it. There is some fretting disagreement, some painful estrangement, made a thousand times worse by ill-judged

endeavors to go on just as if it were not there. If you wish to get rid of it, you must recognize its existence, and treat it with frankness, and seek manfully to set it right. It is wonderful how few evils are remediless, if you fairly face them, and honestly try to remove them. A. K. H. 1

PICTURES IN A SICK-ROOM.

Nothing perhaps undergoes a minuter inspection, or subserves so manifold uses, as the furniture and four walls of a sick-room to its willing or unwilling occupant. Geometry is revived in the window panes—cubes and conic sections in opposite corners. All forms of life people the paper; and the slant sunbeams, reaching out to us from the shining land, break our content, or bear the buds of hope and health. Then the sense of sameness and isolation, and the tossings to and fro of the weary body, when imagination angles in vain for pleasing fancies, and a leaden monotony vivifies our pain.

There are things, however, which, in the long experience of a sick-chamber, never tire—*pictures*. A simple Swiss scene hung near our bed of mountain heights and peasant life in the sunny hollows. Imagination never flagged climbing up its peaks and looking over *on the other side*. Sometimes a peak was Sinai; sometimes Pisgah; sometimes Carmel. Sometimes it was Hannibal, sometimes the storm-met Bonapartists I saw crossing their passes. Then we sat on the panniers of the peasants, drove the cows to their pasture slopes, or strayed to the little church hid coyly among the trees.

We turned to a face of Arnold, Arnold of Rugby, and saw in his eyes at once the insight and the mastery of the man. With him we visited Wight and Laleham and Rugby and Fox How and Oxford. We reviewed his track of thought, studied the growth of his character, measured its symmetrical ripeness, and more and more warmed ourselves with the glow of his earnest piety.

But why enumerate the manifold life which dwelt with such unspeakable quiet in my sick-room; nor had there to be a startling ring, or swinging door, or heavy tread to give it entrance; it came and went noiselessly as a sunbeam, with nothing to jar the nerves or flush the spirit; mute and yet full of speech; a presence, yet long past or far away, wooing us from our pain, and brightening the darkened sanctities of the sick-chamber.

Hang pictures in the sick-room.

H. C. K.

EXCEPT you "set your house in order" by the religion of Christ, you throw it open to an inevitable anarchy of passions.

THAT no worthiness in us *recommends* us to God, is no argument that nothing in us is a *sign* of interest in his favor.

EJACULATORY PRAYER.

We miss much devotional joy by the neglect of *fragmentary* prayer. In the intervals which separate periodical seasons of devotion, we need a habit of offering up brief ejaculatory expressions of devout feeling. The morning and the evening sacrifice depend very much upon these interspersed offerings, as these in return are dependent on those. Communion with God in both is assisted by linking the "set times" together by a chain of heavenward thoughts and aspirations, in the breaks which occur in our labors and amusements. Sunrise and sunset may attract our *attention* more strongly than the succession of golden days between them; but who can say that they are more cheering? It is not often that a day wholly clouded lies between two clear twilights.

Prof. Phelps.

"He always wins who sides with God;
To him no chance is lost;
God's will is sweetest to him when
It triumphs at his cost.

"Ill that He blesses is our good,
And unblest good is ill;
And all is right that seems most wrong,
If it be his sweet will."

SUNDAY SHOES.—Strange that all kinds of leather are too poor to go to church in on a wet Sunday. What is the matter with all our tanners, that shoes cannot be made which are proof against Sunday mud and wet? Multitudes of people run around all the week in ordinary leather, and no harm comes to them; but if the pavement be the least wet on a Sunday morning, they are certain that they shall get their feet soaking wet, and they might as well order their coffins at once as to go out in such shoes as they have. What is the mystery that makes leather which is so impenetrable all the other days of the week, not much better than brown paper on Sunday morning? Who will make his fortune by providing the vast army of stay-at-homes with a patent improved church-going shoe, warranted water-proof on Sunday?

AN artist wanted to take Queen Victoria's picture for the people. She consented, and came before him in a plain dress, unadorned by a single ornament. The artist ventured to criticise and hint the importance of her jewels. No; Victoria preferred the woman to the queen. She had rather dwell in the homes and hearts of her subjects in the simple dignity of a Christian wife and mother, than with all the investiture of royalty.

HE that avoideth not small faults, by little and little falleth into greater.

GOLD DUST.—It is a mistake to suppose the miners and the mint have all the gold. You have some of infinitely greater value than the richest mines can yield—the *seconds* and the *minutes*, the gold-dust of time; specks and particles of time which we are so apt to waste and throw away. God does not give it to us in gold bars, a day, a month, a year long; nobody can be trusted with so much time all at once; but God wisely deals it out in seconds and minutes, so that we can make the most of it. If you are robbed of one, or lose it, the loss is comparatively small. It cannot, to be sure, ever be made up; the whole world cannot make up for a minute lost; but if it teach us to be thoughtful and careful for the rest, we may become rich with golden years of a useful and happy life.

LET no good man overlook a child. The man who loves his country, let him live for the children. The Christian who loves the church, let him love those of whom it was said, "Of such is the kingdom of heaven." If the church would secure and consecrate the great future to Christ and his glory, let her gather in the children; let the Sabbath-school teacher, the preacher, the parent go to his work, every time rising higher and higher, and blessing God for the privilege.

ONE CENT.—I was once told of a poor, aged, infirm Christian who used to give *one cent* to five different religious objects, making the sum of *five cents* a year for her Christian charities. "When I first suggested it to her," said her pastor, "she could see no way of getting the sum; but I told her to trust God for it. It came, and never shall I forget the look of gratitude and joy which shone in her face as she handed it to me; and now there is not a member in my church that *prays so* for these objects as she does."

If giving follows prayer, it is quite certain prayer will follow the gift, and who can tell what a blessing it can bring with it?

WAKEFULNESS is one of the most constant symptoms of some type of incipient brain disease, and in many cases a *certain forerunner of insanity*.

If woman was first in the world to sin, it was on her breast also that its Redeemer was nourished, who has atoned for sin.

LET not the old year go without solemn and searching self-examination. Let us never forget, in the hurry and excitement of this busy, blinding, sinful, dazzling, trying, sorrowful, joyous world, that we are steadily treading the road either to heaven or to hell; and the one question of profoundest interest to us is, *Where are we?*

CENSUS FOR 1860.

States.	Free.	Slaves.	Total.	Repa
Alabama	529,164	435,132	961,296	6
Arkansas	324,323	111,104	435,427	3
California	380,015	-----	380,015	3
Connecticut	460,151	-----	460,151	4
Delaware	110,420	1,798	112,218	1
Florida	78,686	61,753	140,439	1
Georgia	595,097	462,230	1,057,327	7
Illinois	1,711,753	-----	1,711,753	13
Indiana	1,350,479	-----	1,350,479	11
Iowa	674,918	-----	674,918	5
Kansas	107,110	-----	107,110	1
Kentucky	930,223	225,490	1,155,713	8
Louisiana	376,913	332,520	709,433	5
Maine	628,276	-----	628,276	5
Maryland	599,816	87,188	687,004	5
Massachusetts	1,231,065	-----	1,231,065	10
Mississippi	354,699	436,966	791,665	5
Missouri	1,058,352	114,965	1,173,317	9
Michigan	749,112	-----	749,112	6
Minnesota	162,022	-----	162,022	1
New Hamp.	326,072	-----	326,072	3
New Jersey	672,031	-----	672,031	5
New York	3,887,542	-----	3,887,542	31
N. Carolina	661,586	331,081	992,667	7
Ohio	2,339,599	-----	2,339,599	18
Oregon	52,464	-----	52,464	1
Pennsylvania	2,906,370	-----	2,906,370	23
Rhode Isl.	174,621	-----	174,621	2
S. Carolina	301,271	402,541	703,812	4
Tennessee	834,863	275,784	1,109,647	8
Texas	420,651	180,388	601,039	4
Vermont	315,116	-----	315,116	2
Virginia	1,105,196	490,887	1,596,083	11
Wisconsin	775,873	-----	775,873	6
Pop. States	27,185,109	3,949,557	31,134,666	233
Territories.	-----	-----	-----	-----
Colorado	34,197	-----	34,197	-----
Dakotah	4,839	-----	4,839	-----
Nebraska	28,832	10	28,842	-----
Nevada	6,857	-----	6,857	-----
New Mexico	93,517	24	93,541	-----
Utah	40,266	29	40,295	-----
Washington	11,578	-----	11,578	-----
Dist. of Col.	71,895	3,181	75,076	-----
Total Pop.	27,477,090	3,952,801	31,429,891	-----

ORDER OF THE STATES.

The following table is intended to show the rank of the various states, in point of population, at several periods in the national history—by the census of 1790, of 1830, 1850, and 1860. In a table presenting the average population for each square mile, the states would rank very differently.

No	1790.	1830.	1850.	1860.
1	Virginia	New York	New York	New York.
2	Mass.	Penn.	Penn.	Penn.
3	Penn.	Virginia	Ohio	Ohio.
4	N. Car.	Ohio	Virginia	Illinois.
5	New York	N. Car.	Tennessee	Virginia.
6	Maryland	Kentucky	Mass.	Indiana.
7	S. Car.	Tennessee	Indiana	Mass.
8	Conn.	Mass.	Kentucky	Missouri.
9	N. Jersey	S. Car.	Georgia	Tennessee
10	N. Hamp.	Georgia	N. Car.	Kentucky.
11	Vermont	Maryland	Illinois	Georgia.
12	Georgia	Maine	Alabama	North Car.
13	Kentucky	Indiana	Missouri	Alabama.
14	Rhode Isl.	N. Jersey	S. Car.	Mississippi
15	Delaware	Alabama	Mississippi	Wisconsin
16	Tennessee	Conn.	Maine	Michigan.
17	-----	Vermont	Maryland	Maryland.
18	-----	N. Hamp.	Louisiana	South Car.
19	-----	Louisiana	N. Jersey	Iowa.
20	-----	Illinois	Michigan	N. Jersey.
21	-----	Missouri	Conn.	Louisiana.
22	-----	Mississippi	N. Hamp.	Maine.
23	-----	Rhode Isl.	Vermont	Texas.
24	-----	Delaware	Wisconsin	Conn.
25	-----	Florida	Texas	Arkansas.
26	-----	Michigan	Arkansas	California.
27	-----	Arkansas	Iowa	N. Hamp.
28	-----	-----	Rhode Isl.	Vermont.
29	-----	-----	California	Rhode Isl.
30	-----	-----	Delaware	Minnesota
31	-----	-----	Florida	Florida.
32	-----	-----	Minnesota	Kansas.
33	-----	-----	-----	Delaware.
34	-----	-----	-----	Oregon.

POPULATION OF THE CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES.—The figures for the census of 1860 may be slightly changed by the official reports, though nearly correct.

CITIES.	1850.	1860.	Actual Increase.	Increase per cent.	CITIES.	1850.	1860.	Actual Increase.	Increase per cent.
New York	515,647	813,668	297,021	58	Detroit	21,019	46,834	25,815	123
Philadelphia	408,762	568,034	159,272	31	Milwaukee	20,061	45,323	25,262	126
Brooklyn	96,828	273,425	176,587	182	Cleveland	17,034	43,550	26,516	156
Albany	169,054	214,037	44,983	27	Charleston, S. C.	42,955	40,194	loss 2,791	loss 6
Boston	136,881	177,902	41,021	30	Troy	28,785	39,653	10,868	36
New Orleans	116,375	170,766	54,391	47	New Haven	20,345	39,277	18,932	90
St. Louis	77,860	162,179	84,319	108	Richmond	27,570	37,958	10,388	37
Cincinnati	114,435	160,060	44,625	29	Lowell	33,383	37,069	3,686	11
Chicago	29,963	109,420	79,457	265	Jersey City	6,856	29,256	22,400	327
Buffalo	42,261	84,000	41,739	99	Cambridge	15,215	26,074	10,859	71
Louisville	43,194	75,196	32,002	74	Roxbury	18,364	25,137	6,773	37
Newark, N. J.	38,894	72,053	33,161	85	Char'stown, Mass.	17,216	25,120	7,904	46
San Francisco	34,870	66,000	31,130	89	Worcester	17,049	24,963	7,914	46
Washington	40,007	61,400	21,399	53	Nashville, Tenn.	10,165	23,715	13,550	133
Providence	41,513	50,669	9,156	22	Reading, Pa.	15,743	23,171	7,428	47
Rochester	36,403	48,096	11,693	32	Salem	20,264	22,486	2,222	11

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURES OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1860.

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURES.	
From Customs-----	\$53,187,512	Civil List and Foreign intercourse--	\$7,311,866
From Public Lands-----	1,773,558	Miscellaneous-----	20,653,000
Miscellaneous sources-----	1,010,764	Department of Interior-----	3,955,688
Treasury notes, acc't of Dec. 23, 1857	19,395,200	" " War-----	16,409,766
Loan, acc't of June 14, 1858-----	1,380,000	" " Navy-----	11,513,156
Balance in Treasury, July 1, 1859-----	4,339,275	For Public Debt-----	17,613,621
Total means-----	\$81,091,309	Total Expenditures-----	\$77,462,100
Expenditures-----	77,462,102		
Balance in Treasury, July 1, 1860-----	\$3,629,207		

THE PUBLIC DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES, January 1, 1861, was \$63,709,322; of which \$11,900,462 were treasury-notes.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.—The gross revenue for the year ending June 30, 1860, was \$8,518,067. The payments for the year were \$14,874,773. Excess of payments over revenue, \$3,356,706. Number of Post-offices, 28,498.

PUBLIC LANDS.—During the five quarters ending September 30, 1860, 16,385,366 acres of the public lands were disposed of; 3,977,620 acres were sold for cash, yielding \$2,021,426; 3,379,040 acres were located with bounty land-warrants; 2,037,771 acres were approved to the several states entitled to them, under the swamp grants of March 2, 1849, and September 28, 1850; and 2,665,625 acres certified to states, as falling to them under the grants for railroad purposes; 12,060,054 acres were surveyed and prepared for market, and 16,385,361 acres proclaimed and offered at public sale.

PENSIONERS.—The whole number of pensioners of all classes now on the roll is 11,284, and the amount required for their payment was \$1,103,562.

PATENT OFFICE.—The income of this office for the three quarters ending September 30, 1860, was \$197,648; and its expenditure, \$189,672. Applications for patents, 5,638; caveats filed, 841; applications rejected, 3,612; applications of all sorts accepted, 3,896. Also 49 applications for extensions, and 28 patents extended from the close of their first term.

UNITED STATES IMPORTS AND EXPORTS DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1860.

IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
Dutiable goods-----	\$279,872,327	Domestic produce-----	\$316,242,489
Free goods-----	73,741,479	Foreign produce and merchandise--	17,333,655
Specie and bullion-----	8,550,135	Domestic specie and bullion-----	56,946,885
Total imports for the year----	\$362,163,941	Foreign " " "-----	9,599,381
		Total exports for the year----	\$400,122,221
		Excess of exports-----	37,958,335

Items of DOMESTIC PRODUCE exported:

Cotton-----	\$191,806,555	Manufactures-----	\$39,803,080	From the sea-----	\$4,158,488
Specie and bullion-----	56,916,851	Tobacco-----	15,906,517	Raw Produce-----	2,279,300
Agriculture-----	48,551,894	From the forest----	13,738,559		

Items of IMPORTS:

Wool and woollens-----	\$12,779,097	Coffee-----	\$21,883,797	China and earthen-----	\$4,387,855
Cottons-----	35,297,885	Raw hides-----	10,524,706	Wine, brandy, etc.--	11,236,771
Silks-----	34,286,650	Tins-----	5,862,254	Molasses-----	5,163,321
Flax and linens-----	11,550,022	Iron-----	12,231,206	Sugars, brown-----	30,959,981
Tea-----	8,803,771	Steel-----	4,330,834	Tobacco and cigars	5,947,181

FIVE NEW ASTEROIDS were discovered in 1860, making the whole number now known sixty-two.

FOREIGN COINS, WITH THEIR VALUE IN AMERICAN MONEY.

COUNTRY.	GOLD COINS.		SILVER COINS.	
	Denomination.	Value.	Denomination.	Value.
Austria	Ducat	\$ 2 28	Scudo	\$ 1 01 5
Belgium	25 Francs	4 72	5 Francs	96 8
Bolivia	Doubloon	15 58	Dollar	1 05 4
Brazil	20,000 Reis	10 90 5	2,000 Reis	1 01 3
Chile	10 Pesos	9 15 3	New Dollar	97
Denmark	10 Thaler	7 90	2 Rigsdaler	1 09 4
England	Sovereign, new	4 86 3	Shilling, new	22 7
"	" average	4 84 8	" average	22 2
France	20 Francs, average	3 84 5	5 Francs, average	96 8
Germany, north	10 Thaler	7 90	Thaler	71 7
" south	Ducat	2 23 3	Guilder or Florin	41 2
Mexico	Doubloon, average	15 53 4	Dollar, average	1 04 9
Netherlands	10 Guilders	3 99	2½ Guilders	1 02 3
New Granada	10 Pesos, new	9 67 5	Dollar, 1857	96 8
Peru	Doubloon, old	15 56	Dollar, 1855	93 6
Portugal	Crown	5 81 3	Crown	1 16 6
Rome	2½ Scudi, new	2 60	Scudo	1 04 7
Russia	5 Roubles	3 97 6	Rouble	78 4
Spain	100 Reals	4 96 3	Pistareen, new	20 1
Sweden	Ducat	2 26 7	Rix dollar	1 10 1
Turkey	100 Piastres	4 37 4	20 Piastres	86 5
Tuscany	Sequin	2 30	Florin	27 4

ENGLAND'S NATIONAL DEBT.—The foundation of the immense debt of England was laid in the reign of Charles II., two hundred years ago. In 1763, it had risen to £139,000,000. At the close of the French Revolution in 1802, it was £571,000,000. In the twelve years of the wars of Napoleon it increased to £865,000,000, which was its maximum. From this point it rapidly decreased for thirty years, having been reduced in 1845 to £768,789,241. At the close of the Russian war in 1856, it had increased to £800,000,000; and in consequence of the Indian mutiny, the Chinese war, and the distrust of France, can hardly have diminished since. The interest on the present debt, at the rate of 3½ per cent., is \$134,400,000 per year, or \$368,000 a day, \$15,333 an hour, \$255 a minute, or \$4 24 a second.

ROMANISM WANING IN IRELAND.—The Irish Times estimates the present population of Ireland at 5,950,000 souls, and says that on the fairest calculation not more than 3,450,000 are Roman-catholics, the remaining 2,500,000 being Protestants. From various causes, the emigration has been chiefly from the Roman-catholic portion, and the number of those professing that creed has annually diminished.

CALIFORNIA TREES.—There are two large groves of mammoth trees in California, one near Mariposa, the other in Calaveras county. The latter, the smaller of the two, covers as much space as Boston common, and encloses a hotel. At the entrance stand two sentinel trees, 25 feet apart, 60 feet in circumference, and 100 feet high. One tree is 93 feet in circumference, another 73 feet, and 310 feet high. A third is 327 feet high. In the Mariposa grove there are 650 giant trees less than a square mile, more than 100 of them measuring 50 feet or more in circumference, two measuring 100 each, and one 102. This latter raises its crown 100 feet higher than Bunker-hill monument. There is a petrified cedar near Honey Lake, on the eastern slope of the Sierras, which measures 42 feet in diameter at the butt, (about 120 feet in circumference,) and is over 660 feet long, besides an unknown length buried in the soil; for at the point where it is lost from sight it still four feet in diameter. These trees are found, by actual count of the rings of some, to be over one thousand years old.

POISONING BY FRICTION MATCHES.—The best antidote for poison by phosphorus is *calcined magnesia*. It should be mixed in water that has been *boiled*, to exclude the air it contains, and should be administered largely.

RAILROADS IN THE UNITED STATES, with the length in miles actually in operation in 1850 and 1860.

STATES.	1850.	1860.	STATES.	1850.	1860.
Maine-----	119	476	Louisiana-----	51	252
New Hampshire-----	171	537	Texas-----	-----	154
Vermont-----	235	564	Kentucky-----	56	341
Massachusetts-----	1,125	1,469	Tennessee-----	33	85
Rhode Island-----	50	167	Missouri-----	-----	70
Connecticut-----	235	591	Arkansas-----	-----	-----
New York-----	1,208	2,852	Ohio-----	380	3,081
New Jersey-----	246	616	Indiana-----	86	1,950
Pennsylvania-----	1,159	1,958	Illinois-----	105	2,829
Maryland-----	318	368	Michigan-----	379	681
Delaware-----	17	128	Wisconsin-----	-----	73
Virginia-----	354	1,537	Iowa-----	-----	363
North Carolina-----	312	629	Minnesota-----	-----	-----
South Carolina-----	270	748	California-----	-----	22
Georgia-----	666	1,111	Oregon-----	-----	-----
Florida-----	54	109			
Alabama-----	114	504	Total-----	7,861	27,186
Mississippi-----	118	921			

FIRES IN THE UNITED STATES.—During the year 1860, 290 fires were reported at each of which the loss was \$10,000 or more; total loss, \$13,211,000. By small fires, an additional loss of perhaps five millions was incurred.

NEW YORK CITY.—This city was settled in 1612, and in 1731 had a population of 8,628; in 1800, 60,489; in 1820, 123,706; in 1840, 312,710; in 1850, 515,647; in 1860, 813,668. Number of dwellings, 58,338; of families, 155,707.

Arrivals of all sorts of vessels from foreign ports during 1860, 4,451; in 1859, 4,027. Passengers in 1860, 266,627.

Immigrants in 1860, 103,621; in 1859, 79,322.

Churches in 1850, 214; in 1860, 253; number of seats, 253,133; value of church property, \$11,813,400.

CRIME IN 1860.—During this year seventeen murders were committed in the city of New York, forty-two homicides, and fifty-seven suicides: total, 116; being 20 less than in 1859.

AUSTRALIA.—The annual shipments of gold from Melbourne average at least \$45,000,000.

THE ATMOSPHERIC TELEGRAPH is an American device for transmitting small packages to a considerable distance through air-tight tubes, by atmospheric pressure. The system is in successful operation at the International Telegraph Company in London, their office being connected by tubes with the Stock Exchange; and with all the chief stations in the suburbs. The tubes are of metal, and there is an air-pump at each end. A whistle gives notice that a message is deposited a mile off: you close the mouth of the tube, turn a cock, and the steam air-pump begins to exhaust the air from your end of the tube, while it is open at the other; in a few seconds you hear a soft thud at the end of the tube, and opening it find your message in a little gutta percha cylinder four inches long, inclosed in flannel and fitting the tube somewhat loosely. The Pneumatic Company are preparing a larger apparatus, for conveying books and large parcels at the rate of thirty miles an hour.

BITUMENIZED PAPER, or paper hardened by admixing bitumen under hydraulic pressure, is now used in making pipes instead of iron. These bitumenized paper tubes are found to have the tenacity of iron, with one half its weight; and to be twice as strong as stoneware, without its liability to fracture. The cost is about half that of iron.

REIGNING SOVEREIGNS AND STATISTICS OF THEIR DOMINIONS.

Country.	Sovereign.	Age.	Accession.	Population.	Extent in sq. miles.	Capital.
<i>Austria and Hungary</i>	Francis Joseph, <i>Emp</i>	31	Dec. 2, 1848	37,000,000	243,472	Vienna.
<i>Baden</i>	Frederick -- <i>Grand D.</i>	35	Sept. 5, 1856	1,356,943	5,850	Carlsruhe.
<i>Bavaria</i>	Maximilian II. --- <i>K.</i>	50	March 21, 1848	4,541,556	29,000	Munich.
<i>Belgium</i>	Leopold I. --- <i>K.</i>	71	July 21, 1831	5,294,461	12,569	Brussels.
<i>Brazil</i>	Pedro II. --- <i>Emp.</i>	35	April 7, 1831	7,677,800	3,100,104	Rio Janeiro.
<i>China</i>	Hien-Fung --- <i>Emp.</i>	29	Feb. 1850	400,000,000	5,350,000	Pekin.
<i>Denmark</i>	Frederick VII. --- <i>K.</i>	53	Jan. 20, 1848	2,468,713	22,680	Copenhagen.
<i>Egypt</i>	Said Pasha --- <i>Pasha</i>		July, 1854	3,350,000	11,000	Cairo.
<i>France</i>	Napoleon III. --- <i>Emp.</i>	53	Dec. 2, 1852	37,000,000	204,000	Paris.
<i>German States, Minor</i>	Population of the German Confederation			43,000,000		
<i>Brunswick</i>	William --- <i>Duke</i>	55	April 25, 1831	271,943	1,531	} Frankfort.
<i>Hesse Cassel</i>	Fred'k William --- <i>Elec.</i>	59	Nov. 20, 1847	736,392	4,439	
<i>Hesse Darmstadt</i>	Louis III. --- <i>Grand D.</i>	55	June 16, 1848	854,314	3,761	
<i>Hanover</i>	George V. --- <i>K.</i>	42	Nov. 18, 1851	1,819,778	14,600	
<i>Homburg</i>	Frederick --- <i>Prince</i>	78	Sept. 1848	24,937	206	
<i>Mecklen. Schwerin</i>	Fred'k Francis <i>G. D.</i>	38	March 7, 1842	541,091	4,485	
<i>Mecklen. Strelitz</i>	Fred'k William <i>G. D.</i>	42	Sept. 7, 1860	99,628	767	
<i>Nassau</i>	Adolphus --- <i>Duke</i>	44	Aug. 20, 1838	431,549	1,751	} Frankfort.
<i>Saxe Coburg</i>	Ernest II. --- <i>Duke</i>	43	Jan. 29, 1844	150,878	799	
<i>Saxe Meiningen</i>	Bernard --- <i>Duke</i>	61	Dec. 24, 1803	165,530	971	
<i>Saxe Weimar</i>	Chas. Alexan. <i>Gr. D.</i>	43	July 8, 1853	263,755	1,418	} Frankfort.
<i>Great Britain</i>	Victoria --- <i>Queen</i>	42	June 20, 1837	27,674,352	122,091	London.
<i>Greece</i>	Otho I. --- <i>K.</i>	46	Jan. 25, 1833	1,043,153	15,000	Athens.
<i>Kingdom of Italy.</i>						
<i>Two Sicilies</i>				9,117,050	42,693	Naples.
<i>Modena</i>				4,512,600	2,073	Modena.
<i>Parma</i>				499,535	2,184	Parma.
<i>Sardinia</i>	Victor Emanuel II. <i>K.</i>	41	March 23, 1849	5,167,542	28,830	Turin.
<i>Tuscany & Lucca</i>				1,796,078	8,442	Florence.
<i>Romagna and the Marches</i>						
<i>Prussia</i>	Pius IX. --- <i>Pope</i>	69	June 16, 1846	2,000,000		Bologna.
<i>Portugal</i>	Sidi Mohammed <i>Em.</i>		Sept. 1859	1,000,000	16,155	Rome.
<i>Russia</i>	William III. --- <i>K.</i>	44	March 17, 1849	8,400,000	100,000	Fez.
<i>Saxony</i>	Pedro V. --- <i>K.</i>	24	Nov. 15, 1853	3,238,753	12,608	Amsterdam.
<i>Spain</i>	William III. --- <i>K.</i>	64	Sept. 1855	3,499,121	35,400	Lisbon.
<i>Sweden and Norway</i>	Alexander II. --- <i>Emp.</i>	42	March 2, 1855	17,202,831	107,526	Berlin.
<i>Switzerland</i>	John I. --- <i>K.</i>	60	Aug. 9, 1854	68,931,728	2,041,809	St. Petersburg.
<i>Turkey</i>	Isabella II. --- <i>Q.</i>	31	Sept. 29, 1833	2,039,075	5,707	Dresden.
<i>United States</i>	Charles XV. --- <i>K.</i>	35	July, 1859	15,807,353	177,781	Madrid.
<i>Württemberg</i>	Paul Mgy. --- <i>Pres.</i>		1857	5,131,647	84,530	Stockholm.
<i>Prussia</i>	Abdul Medjid <i>Sultan</i>	38	July 2, 1839	2,392,740	15,400	Berne.
<i>United States</i>	Ab'm Lincoln --- <i>Pres.</i>	53	March 4, 1861	35,350,000	626,920	Constantinople
<i>Württemberg</i>	William I. --- <i>K.</i>	80	Oct. 30, 1816	31,429,891	2,872,800	Washington.
				1,788,720	7,568	Stuttgart.

DIAMONDS.—The Duke of Brunswick has \$3,000,000 worth of diamonds, and his printed catalogue has 268 quarto pages. The most valuable diamond in the world, the possession of an East Indian prince, he values at \$2,500,000. Then the Koh-i-noor, \$1,383,840; that of a Rajah in Borneo, \$1,339,455; and the Great Moil, which is of a beautiful rose color, and of the shape and size of half a hen's egg, \$784,000. The duke's diamonds are kept in a safe of granite and iron, built to a thick wall, on one side of his bedroom. This room, and the whole house, are made burglar-proof by iron plating, combination locks, alarm bells, and concealed firearms.

EFFECT OF SMOKING ON THE INTELLECT.—In the September number of the London Pharmaceutic Journal for 1860, it is stated that on dividing the pupils of the Polytechnic school in Paris into smokers and non-smokers, it is shown that the smokers have proved themselves, in the various competitive examinations, far inferior to the others. Not only in the examinations on entering the school are the smokers in a lower rank, but in the various ordeals they have to pass through a year, the average rank of the smokers had constantly fallen, and not inconsiderably, when the men who did not smoke enjoyed a cerebral atmosphere of the rarest kind.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

MEASURE OF LENGTH.

12 inches make 1 foot.
 3 feet " 1 yard.
 5½ yards " 1 rod or pole.
 40 poles " 1 furlong.
 8 furlongs " 1 mile.
 69 miles " 1 degree.
 A nail is equal to 2½ inches.
 Ell " 5 quarters.
 Hand " 4 inches.
 Fathom " 6 feet.
 An English mile is 1,760 yards.
 A Russian mile is 1,100 yards.
 Irish or Scotch mile, 2,200 yards.
 Italian mile, 1,467 yards.
 Spanish mile, 5,025 yards.
 German mile, 5,866 yards.
 Swedish or Danish mile, 7,233 yards.
 Hungarian mile, 8,500 yards.
 In France they measure by the mean league
 of 3,666 yards.
 A sea mile is 6,078 feet.

MEASURE OF SURFACE.

144 square inches are equal to 1 square foot.
 9 square feet " " 1 square yard.
 30¼ square yards " " 1 square pole.
 40 square poles " " 1 rood.
 4 roods " " 1 acre.
 640 acres " " 1 square mile.

MEASURES OF CAPACITY.

4 gills make 1 pint.
 2 pints " 1 quart.
 4 quarts " 1 gallon.
 9 gallons " 1 firkin.
 2 firkins " 1 kilderkin.
 2 kilderkins " 1 barrel.
 1½ barrel " 1 hogshead.
 2 gallons " 1 peck.
 4 pecks " 1 bushel.
 8 bushels " 1 quarter.
 5 quarters " 1 load.

The last four are used for dry goods only.

MEASURES OF WEIGHT.

Apothecaries' Weight.

20 grains make 1 scruple.
 3 scruples " 1 dram.
 8 drams " 1 ounce.

The ounce and pound being the same as
 Troy weight.

Avoirdupois Weight.

27½ grains make 1 dram, equal 27½ grains
 16 drams " 1 ounce " 437½ "
 16 ounces " 1 pound (lb.) or 7,000 "
 14 pounds " 1 stone
 28 pounds " 1 quarter (qr.)
 4 quarters " 1 hundredweight (cwt.)
 20 cwt. " 1 ton.

This weight is used in trade and commerce

Troy Weight.

24 grains make 1 pennyweight, equal 24
 20 pennywts. " 1 ounce " 480
 12 ounces " 1 pound " 5,760

The foregoing are chiefly confined to the pre-
 cious metals. Diamonds are weighed by carats.
 15½ carats make one ounce Troy, equal to 3
 Troy grains.

Wool Trade.

14 pounds make 1 stone, equal to 0 0 14
 2 stone " 1 tod " 0 1 0
 6½ tod " 1 wey " 1 2 14
 2 weys " 1 sack " 3 1 0
 12 sacks " 1 last " 39 0 0

MEASURE OF TIME.

60 seconds make 1 minute.
 60 minutes " 1 hour.
 24 hours " 1 day.
 7 days " 1 week.
 27 days, 7 hours, 43
 min., 5 sec. " 1 lunar month.
 28, 29, 30, or 31 days " 1 calendar month.
 12 calendar months " 1 year.
 365 days " 1 common year.
 366 days " 1 leap-year.

In 400 years, 97 are leap-years and 303 com-
 mon.

MINT.—The mint establishment of the United States consists of the principal
 mint at Philadelphia and five branches. The following table gives the localities
 of the several mints, the dates of their establishment, and the coinage of each
 during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860.

MINTS.	Coinage commenced.	Gold, 1859—60.	Silver, 1859—60.	Copper, 1859—60.	Total, 1859—60.
Philadelphia	1793	\$4,354,577	\$857,076	\$342,010	\$5,553,663
New Orleans	1838	169,000	1,598,422	.....	1,767,422
Charlotte, N. C.	1838	133,697	.....	.....	133,697
Dahlonaga, Ga.	1838	69,477	.....	.....	69,477
San Francisco, Cal.	1854	11,889,000	572,911	.....	12,461,911
New York, (Assay-office) ...	1854	6,831,532	222,226	.....	7,053,758
Total .....	.....	\$23,447,233	\$3,250,635	\$342,000	\$27,039,868

The aggregate coinage of the mints, from 1793 to June 30, 1859, has been
 \$716,229,594 56. Of this amount, \$489,312,520 21 of gold, and \$3,584,165 38 of sil-
 ver, were derived from mines of the United States.

The standard of fineness of the gold and silver coins of the United States
 900-1000ths, equivalent to 21 6-10ths carats. The new cent is composed of 88 per
 cent. copper and 12 per cent. nickel. The alloy of silver coins is copper, and
 gold coins copper and silver.

THE WORK OF MISSIONS.—The labors of modern missionaries have given to 9,000,000 of people in Asia, Africa, and America the benefit of a written language, through which they have diffused a knowledge of Christ and his word. Fifteen unwritten languages have been reduced to writing, and the Bible has been translated, in whole or in part, into more than twenty, and its truths taught in at least thirty, by the missionaries of the American Board alone. In Africa, twenty dialects have been reduced to writing, in one of which, the language of three millions of men, a newspaper is published, printed by the natives, and circulating among 3,000 readers. The word of God has been translated and a Christian literature commenced for five-sixths of the heathen population of the world. In Africa, about one hundred churches have been organized, into which over 10,000 converts have been gathered. In India, 1,170 missionaries, native preachers, and catechists are employed; 75,000 scholars, including 15,000 Hindoo girls, are taught in the mission schools; and 125,000 converts are now living. In China, about 90 missionaries are laboring at 14 stations. Throughout the whole missionary field, nearly 3,000 European and American missionaries and their assistants, and more than 6,000 native helpers are engaged, through whom about 500,000 have been brought under the influence of the truth.

LIGHTNING invariably follows the *best continuous conductor*; but no conductor good, unless it is continuous. Our thunder-storms usually come from the north-west, preceded by an electric atmosphere, and lightning-rods should be erected so to protect those parts of buildings most exposed. A wire one-fourth of an inch thick is sufficient, provided there be a stiff metallic point on every prominent part of the building, with as many outlets in the ground as there are points in the air, and all the points connected with the main wire by cross wires. Galvanized wire is preferable, as it does not rust.

OREIDE.—This is a new metallic alloy, extensively used as a cheap substitute for gold, which it closely resembles. It is composed of pure copper 100 parts, zinc or tin 17 parts, magnesia 6, sal-ammoniac 3 3-5, quicklime 1 4-5, tartar of commerce 9. It is fine-grained, ductile, malleable; can be cast, rolled, drawn, stamped, chased, beaten into a powder, and used in all respects like gold. Its discovery will place within the reach of the multitude many works of art heretofore confined to the rich. Immense quantities of jewelry are now made of it.

ATLANTIC CABLE.—Several attempts have been made to recover this cable at the American end; but in every instance in which it was hooked, it parted and again sunk, either before reaching the surface or after a small portion had been drawn in. The recovered portions varied exceedingly in condition, but in general the iron wires and the sewing had become worthless, while the gutta percha and copper wire enclosed were still in good condition.

SEWING MACHINES.—It was shown, before the Commissioner of Patents at Washington, that the annual sewing labor on ladies' and misses' gaiter boots and shoes made in Massachusetts costs \$2,500,000; and that it would cost \$10,000,000 to do the same work by hand. In the single article of shirts, were all that are worn in the United States made by machines, the annual saving would be over \$2,000,000; and in ready-made clothing \$75,000,000.

HIMALAYA MOUNTAINS.—The summit of one of these named Ibiganuri has been reached by two brothers, 22,260 feet above the sea level. The peak now called Mt. Everest is the highest known summit in the world, being considerably over 29,000 feet high. It is called by the Nepaulese Gorishauta, and by the Thibetians Chingofanmara.

ANNIVERSARIES AND OFFICERS OF CHARITABLE SOCIETIES, ETC.

BOSTON.—AM. BOARD FOR FOR. MISSIONS, 1st Tues. in Oct.; Rev. Rufus Anderson, D. Rev. Selah B. Treat, Sec's; J. M. Gordon, Treas., Miss.-house, 33 Pemberton-square; Rev. G. W. Wood, Sec., A. Merwin, Agent in New York, Bible-house. AM. BAP. MISS. UNION, 4th Tues. in May; Rev. Jos. G. Warren, D. D., Sec., 33 Somerset-st. AM. EDU. SOC., in May; Rev. I. Tarbox, Sec.; S. T. Farwell, Treas., 15 Cornhill. AM. TRACT SOC. (national) N. E. BRANCH, G. P. Punchard, Sec., C. E. Converse, Treas., 78 Washington-st. AM. TRACT SOC. AT BOSTON, 1st Wed. in May; Rev. J. W. Alvord, Rev. J. P. Warren, Sec's; Henry Hill, Treas., 28 Cornhill. MASS. HOME MISS. SOC., Rev. H. B. Hooker, D. D., Sec., Cong'l Lib. Mass. S.-S. Soc., Rev. Bullard, Sec., M. H. Sargent, Treas., 13 Cornhill. AM. S.-S. UNION, N. P. Kemp, Agt., 141 Washington-st. SOUTH AID SOC., Rev. L. H. Farnham, Sec. and Treas.

NEW YORK.—AM. BIBLE SOC., 2d Thurs. in May; Rev. John C. Brigham, D. D., Rev. J. Holdich, D. D., Rev. Jas. H. McNeill, Sec's; Caleb T. Rowe, Esq., Gen. Agt., Henry Fisher, Esq., Assist. Treas., Bible-house, Astor-place. AM. AND FOR. BIB. SOC., Rev. D. C. Haynes, Cor. Sec. Geo. Gault, Treas., U. D. Ward, Dep. Agt., 115 Nassau-st. AM. BIBLE UNION, Wm. H. Wyck, LL. D., Cor. Sec., Rev. C. A. Buckbee, Assist. Treas., 350 Broome-st. AM. TRACT SOC., Wed. preceded. 2d Thurs. in May; Rev. Wm. A. Hallock, D. D., Rev. O. Eastman, Rev. J. M. Stevens, D. D., Cor. Sec's; O. R. Kingsbury, Assist. Sec. and Treas., 150 Nassau-st. AM. HOME MISS. SOC., Wed. preceded. 2d Thurs. in May; Rev. Milton Badger, D. D., Rev. David B. Coe, D. D., Rev. Dan P. Noyes, Sec's; C. R. Robert, Treas., Benj. G. Talbert, Assist. Treas., Bible-house, Astor-place. AM. BAP. HOME MISS. SOC., Rev. Benj. M. Hill, D. D., Sec., 115 Nassau-st. BOARD OF FOR. MISSIONS OF PRES. CHURCH, Hon. Walter Lowrie, Rev. John C. Lowrie, D. D., Rev. J. L. Wilson, D. D., Cor. Sec's; Wm. Rankin, Jr., Treas., 23 Centre-st. AM. AND FOR. CHRIS. UNION, Tues. preceded. Thurs. in May; Rev. Robert Baird, D. D., Rev. A. E. Campbell, D. D., Cor. Sec's, Edward W. non, Gen. Ag. and Assist. Treas., 156 Chambers-st. AM. SEAMEN'S FRIEND SOC., Mond. preceded. 2d Thurs. in May; Rev. H. Loomis, Rev. S. B. S. Bissell, Sec's. S. Brown, Assist. Treas., Wall-st. AM. TEMP. UNION, 2d Thurs. in May, evening; Rev. J. Marsh, D. D., Cor. Sec., No. 4 Park bank. PROT. EPIS. CHURCH MISS.—Domestic Com., Rev. R. B. Van Kleeck, D. D., Sec. and Gen. Ag., 17 Bible-house; For. Com., Rev. S. D. Denison, Sec., No. 19 Bible-house. EVANG. KNOWLEDGE SOC., Rev. H. Dyer, D. D., 11 Bible-house. METH.—Book Concern, Rev. T. Carlton and Rev. J. Porter, Agents, 200 Mulberry; Mission. Soc., Rev. J. P. Durbin, Cor. Sec., Rev. T. Carlton, Treas., 200 Mulberry-st.; S.-S. Union, Rev. D. Wise, Cor. Sec.; Tract Soc., M. E. C. J. B. Edwards, Treas.; Rev. J. Floyd, D. D., Cor. Sec., 200 Mulberry-st. REF. DUTCH—Dutch Mission, Rev. A. Du Bois, Cor. Sec.; Board of pub., Wm. Ferris, Agent, 61 Franklin-st., John Brower, Treas.; Foreign Mission, Rev. Philip Peltz, Paterson, N. J., Cor. Sec.; E. A. Hayt, Broadway, Treas. SOC. FOR COLL. AND THEOL. EDUC. AT WEST, Rev. T. Baldwin, Sec., 80 WY. st. AM. MISS. ASSO., Rev. George Whipple, and Rev. S. S. Jocelyn, Sec's; L. Tappan, Treas., 48 Beekman-st. AM. AND FOR. ANTI-SLAVERY SOC., L. Tappan, Cor. Sec., 48 Beekman-st. Y. STATE COLON. SOC., Rev. J. B. Pinney, LL. D., Cor. Sec., 27 Bible-house, Astor-place. SOUTH AID SOC., Rev. J. B. Waterbury, D. D., Cor. Sec.; G. Hallock, Treas., 91 Wall-st. N. Y. S.-S. UNION, R. G. Pardee, Agt., 599 Broadway; and AM. S.-S. UNION, Rev. J. H. Burtis, Sec., 63 Scofield, Agent, 599 Broadway. NEW YORK SAB. COM., Rev. R. S. Cook, 21 Bible-house.

PHILADELPHIA.—PENN. BRANCH AM. TRACT SOC., 929 Chestnut-st., H. N. Thissen, Agt. and Supt. Colp.; AM. S.-S. UNION, F. A. Packard, Esq., Rec. Sec., 1122 Chestnut-st. GEN. ASSEM. BOARDS—Domestic Missions, 910 Arch-st., Rev. G. W. Musgrave, D. D., Cor. Sec.; R. R. Happersett, D. D., Coörd. Sec., S. D. Powell, Esq., Treas. Board of Education, 821 Chestnut-st., Rev. ———, Cor. Sec.; Wm. Chester, D. D., Asso. Sec.; William Main, Treas. Board of Publication, 821 Chestnut-st., Rev. Wm. E. Schenck, Cor. Sec.; Rev. W. M. Engle, D. D., Editor; Jos. P. Engles, Publish. Agt.; Jas. Dunlap, Esq., Treas. AM. BAP. PUBLICA. SOC., 530 Arch-st.; Rev. B. Griffiths, Sec., Rev. J. N. Brown, Ed. Sec., Jas. S. Dickinson, Dep. Sec. and Assist. Treas. PENN. BIBLE SOC., 701 Walnut-st., Jos. H. Dulles, Sec. PHILA. EDU. S.-S. 3d Tuesday in March; Chas. Brown, Sec.; Wm. Purves, Treas., 1334 Chestnut-st. PHILA. H. MISS. SOC., 4th Tues. in April; Rev. Robert Adair, Sec., H. Perkins, Treas., 1334 Chestnut-st. LUTH. BOARD OF PUB., first Tues. each month, 42 North ninth-st. PRES. PUB. COM., 1364 Chestnut-st., Rev. John W. Dulles, Sec.; William Purves, Treas.

PITTSBURGH.—GEN. SYNOD OF LUTH. CHURCH. IN UNITED STATES, 3d Thurs. in May. General Lutheran Societies at the same time and place: PARENT EDU., HOME MISS., F. MISS., CHURCH EXTENSION, HISTOR., and PUBLICATION SOC's.

WASHINGTON.—AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY, 3d Tues. in Jan.; Rev. R. R. Gurley, Sec.; Rev. Wm. McLain, Fin. Sec.

RICHMOND.—SOU. BAP. CONV.—For. Miss. Board, Rev. J. B. Taylor, Rev. A. M. Poindexter, Sec's; Dom. Miss. Board, Rev. J. Walker, Sec.; Bible Board, W. C. Buck, Sec., Nashville.

CHARLESTON.—SOUTHERN BAPTIST PUBLICATION SOC. Rev. I. P. Tustin, Sec.

MINISTERS' MEETINGS.—GEN. CONFERENCE IN MAINE, 3d Tues. in June. GEN. AS. NEW HAMPSHIRE, 4th Tues. in Aug. GEN. CONVEN. IN VERMONT, 3d Tues. in June. GEN. SOCIA., MASS., 4th Tues. in June. EVAN. CONSO., R. I., 2d Tues. in June. GEN. ASSO., CONN., Tues. in June. GEN. ASSO., N. Y., 3d Tues. in Sept. GEN. CONVEN. PROT. EPIS. CH., 1st W. in Oct. GEN. ASSEMBLY PRES. CHURCH, 3d Thurs. in May. GEN. CONF. M. E. CHURCH, May every 4th year from 1860. GEN. SYNOD REF. DUTCH CHURCH, on the 1st Wed. in June.

YEARLY MEETINGS OF FRIENDS.—New Eng., Newport, R. I. Second day after 2d S. day in Sixth mo. NEW YORK, Sixth day after 4th First day in Fifth mo. PHIL., third Second in Fourth mo. BALTI., last Second day but one in Tenth mo. NORTH CAROLINA, New Can. Guilford Co., Second day after first First day in Eleventh mo. OHIO, Mt. Pleasant, Second day after first First day in Ninth mo. INDIANA, Whitewater, on Fifth day preceded. first First day in Tenth

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MEMORANDA FOR 1862.

JAN 1, Circum.; 5, 2d S. aft. Christmas; 6, Epiph.; 12, 1st S. aft. Epiph.; 19, 2d S. aft. Epiph.; 25, Conv. of St. Paul; 26, 3d S. aft. Epiph. FEB. 2, 4th S. aft. Epiph.; and Purif. of Vir. Mary; 9, 5th S. aft. Epiph.; 16, Septuagesima; 23, Sexagesima; 24, St. Matthias. MARCH 2, Quinquagesima S.; 5, Ash-Wednesday; 9, 1st S. in Lent; 16, 2d S. in Lent; 23, 3d S. in Lent; 25, Annun. of Vir. Mary; 30, 4th S. in Lent. APRIL 6, 5th S. in Lent; 13, 6th S. in Lent; 18, Good-Friday; 20, Easter S.; 21, Easter Mon.; 22, Easter Tues.; 25, St. Mark; 27, 1st S. aft. Easter. MAY 1, Sts. Philip and James; 4, 2d S. aft. Easter; 11, 3d S. aft. Easter; 18, 4th S. aft. Easter; 25, 5th S. aft. Easter; 29, Ascension. JUNE 1, S. aft. Ascen.; 8, Whit-Sunday; 11, St. Barnabas; 15, Trinity-Sunday; 22, 1st S. aft. Trin.; 24, John the Baptist; 29, St. Peter, and 2d S. aft. Trin. JULY 6, 3d S. aft. Trin.; 13, 4th S. aft. Trin.; 20, 5th S. aft. Trin.; 25, St. James; 27, 6th S. aft. Trin. AUG. 3, 7th S. aft. Trin.; 10, 8th S. aft. Trin.; 17, 9th S. aft. Trin.; 24, St. Bartholomew, 10th S. aft. Trin.; 31, 11th S. aft. Trin. SEPT. 7, 12th S. aft. Trin.; 14, 13th S. aft. Trin.; 21, 14th S. aft. Trin.; and St. Matthew; 28, 15th S. aft. Trin.; 29, St. Michael and All-Angels. OCT. 5, 16th S. aft. Trin.; 12, 17th S. aft. Trin.; 18, St. Luke; 19, 18th S. aft. Trin.; 26, 19th S. aft. Trin.; 28, Sts. Simon and Jude. NOV. 1, All-Saints; 2, 20th S. aft. Trin.; 9, 21st S. aft. Trin.; 16, 22d S. aft. Trin.; 23, 23d S. aft. Trin.; 30, Advent S., and St. Andrew. DEC. 7, 2d S. in Advent; 14, 3d S. in Advent; 21, 4th S. in Advent, and St. Thomas; 25, Christmas; 26, St. Stephen; 27, St. John Evan.; 29, Holy Innocents; 29, 1st S. aft. Christmas.

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